

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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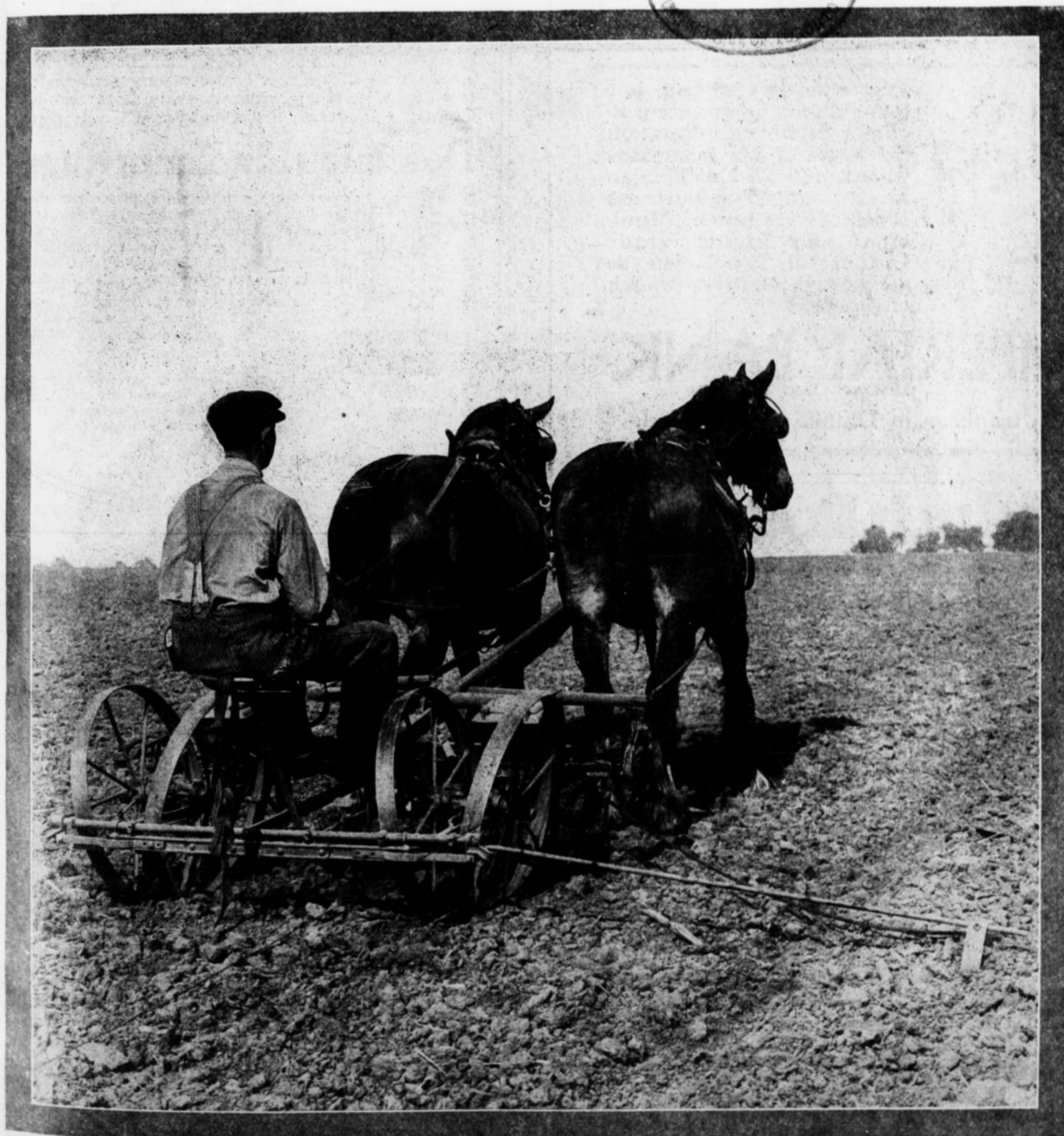
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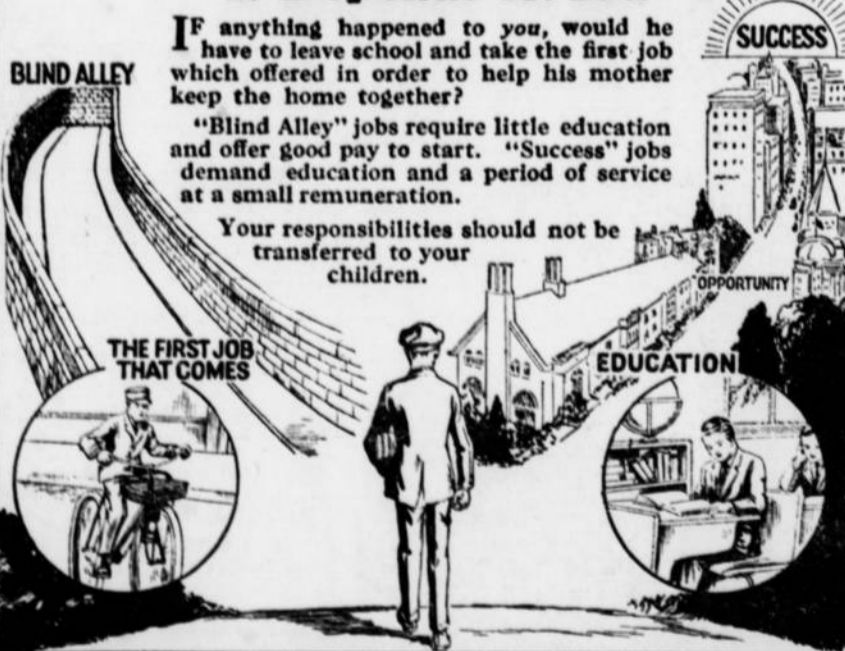
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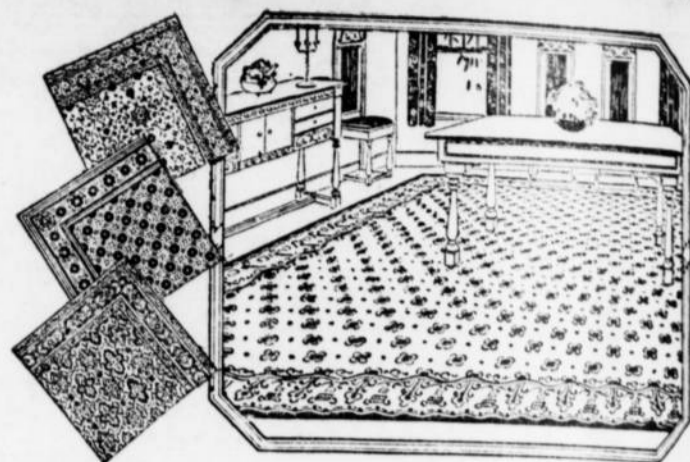
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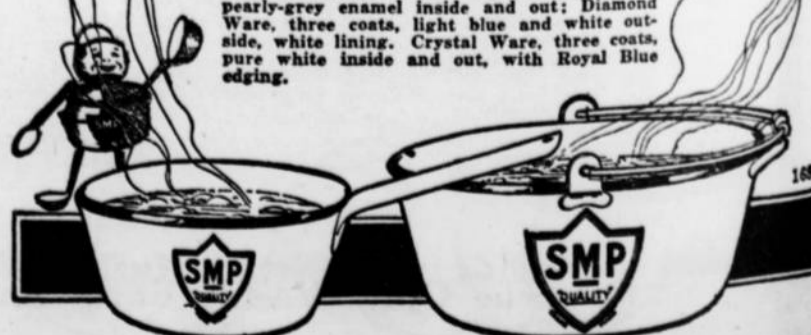
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Budget Secures a Record Majority, All Progressives But One, Voting with the Government—Sir Thomas White Says Government Inspection of Banks Has Become Necessary

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, May 16.—The King government secured a majority of 112 on its third budget. This constitutes a record in Canadian history which is all the more important from the fact that the government in question is a minority government. The amendment to the budget proposed by J. S. Woods-worth, calling for a reduction in the duties on all the necessities of life, coupled with a superimposition of taxes on unearned incomes and federal inheritance and land values taxation, secured only 16 supporters and was defeated by a vote of 204 to 16 or by a majority of 188.

Those who voted for it were Campbell, of Mackenzie; Coote, of Macleod; Elliott, of Dundas; Gardiner, of Medicine Hat; Garland, of Bow River; Good, of Brant; Gould, of Assiniboia; Irvine, of Calgary; Kellner, of East Edmonton; Lewis, of Swift Current; MacPhail, of East Gray; Shaw, of West Calgary; Spencer, of Battle River; Ward of Dauphin; and Woodsworth, of Center Winnipeg.

Four Liberal Bolters

On the main motion, there were four bolters from the government, in the persons of Marler, of the St. Lawrence-St. George division, Montreal; Euler, of North Waterloo; Raymond, of Brantford; and McCrea, of Sherbrooke. In addition, Elliott, of South Waterloo, Progressive, voted with the Conservatives. Hon. Walter Mitchell, a former provincial treasurer of Quebec, and until recently M.P. for the St. Antoine division of Montreal, announced his resignation from the government while the debate was in progress.

Sir Lomer Gouin, former minister of justice; S. W. Jacobs, M.P., for St. George Etienne Cartier; Hon. Charles Marcell, M.P., for Bonaventure; Hon. Jacques Bureau, minister of customs; C. A. Fournier, of Bellechasse; and Manley Chew, M.P., for East Simcoe, were all absent without pairs. It would appear that the Conservative party, acknowledging its weakness declined to give any pairs whatsoever.

Premier Makes Fighting Speech

The budget debate was one of the longest in history. It has dragged wearily along from April 10, and only concluded when the sun was shining through the windows of the Commons chamber at 6.30 on Friday morning. Notable among the speeches delivered toward the end of the debate were those of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative opposition, and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, premier. The former undertook to show that the financial statement submitted by the Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, was fictitious in many respects, and that the surplus claimed by him was in reality a deficit. The reply of the premier occupied over two hours of the time of the house, was punctuated throughout by vociferous applause from the Liberal side, and was generally recognized as constituting a masterful and comprehensive exposition of the Liberal record in the matter of the tariff from 1893 to date. The premier

was in his best fighting form and his speech undoubtedly conducted heavily toward the securing of the majority obtained. Mr. Meighen stood foursquare for the policy of protection all round and challenged the government to go to the country on the issue. The other side of the question was presented by the prime minister, by Hon. T. A. Cramer, former leader of the Progressives, by Hon. Ernest La Pointe, minister of justice, and by others who all declared that it was necessary to relieve basic industries of the country from tariff burdens, under which they at present labor. The premier, in particular, undertook to demonstrate that the Liberal party, from as far back as 1893, had in view a reduction in the tariff in order to decrease the cost of living and the cost of production, and that progress along these lines has been consistently made to date.

The speech of the premier, will, undoubtedly, be issued in pamphlet form and distributed widely as setting forth the Liberal record before the days of 1896.

A Taxation Board

The support obtained by the government for its budget was largely due to the fact that the dumping clause as interfered with by the Hon. Jacques Bureau, was restored. It was further due to the fact that the premier announced the early appointment of a taxation board, the function of which would be to study taxation in all its features and to advise the government with respect to proposed changes. This proposal has enlisted the support of eastern members whose constituencies are more or less protectionist. These latter believe that the appointment of such a board will tend towards the securing of stability and toward the mitigation of more or less irresponsible propaganda. It is an interesting fact that since the budget was announced not only has propaganda ceased, but the manufacturing companies have been representing to the investigating public that industry will not be injured by the present tariff.

Bank Act Amendments

Through the Home Bank enquiry and the sittings of the banking and commerce committee, banking generally is receiving a great deal of attention. It is also being discussed from a standpoint different from that of former years. This, as much as anything, has been due to the failure of the Home Bank, which has demonstrated in a striking manner that much which has been said in the past in criticism of the Canadian banking system, has been warranted. It is safe to say that the Home Bank disaster will do more for banking reform than all the voluntary changes made in the Bank Act during the last 30 years. In the past revision of the Bank Act was decennial business. The latest revision occurred last session, but there is every indication that during the present session further revisions will be made. Last session government inspection of banks was severely frowned upon. This session it would appear

Continued on Page 30



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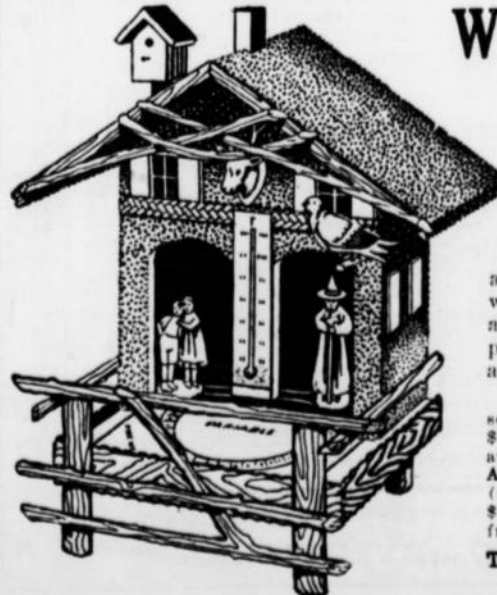
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Saskatchewan's Economic Conference

Dealt With Many Practical Matters and Appointed a Permanent Board

THE Economic Conference held in the Council Chambers, Regina, on May 13 and 14, met at the call of George F. Edwards, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association. Invitations were extended to wholesalers, retailers, bankers, mortgage and loan companies, railways, farmers' organizations, women's organizations, the weekly and daily press, municipal bodies, boards of trade, manufacturers, labor, credit men's association, livestock associations, the university, and the government to send representatives.

Mr. Edwards opened the conference by an address on the Agricultural Problem, expressing the hope that after hearing the representatives of the various groups present their views regarding the problems facing their particular business, and after a thorough discussion, that the conference would be in a better position to deal intelligently with the problems which are facing agriculture today. He urged the necessity of restoring the farmer's purchasing power and warned against blind optimism which would lead people to believe that everything would be righted without any effort on the part of the people. He outlined some of the handicaps under which the farmer labors: climatic conditions, our present national fiscal policy, the burden of financing his business, the cost of credit, transportation, marketing, and the deflation of the value of his own products.

Board Appointed

A concrete result of the conference is the appointment of a permanent economic board which is to be known as the Saskatchewan Economic Board. It will be composed of: two farmers (one from the S.G.G.A. and one from the Farmers' Union), one from the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, two labor (one of which is to be a woman), one representative from the banks, one from the mortgage and loan companies, one manufacturer, one from the railways, one from the retailers, one from the university, and one representative from the government. The board has power to add to its numbers as it sees fit, and will meet for the first time at the call of the president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Each organization will appoint its own representatives annually and will be expected to finance its own delegates. It will arrange for future economic conferences and will endeavor to direct the work along certain lines laid down by this year's conference.

Findings of Conference

Resolutions dealt with at the closing afternoon session of the conference give in a general way the findings and the direction of the work for the coming year. It was recommended that delegates from the various economic classes concerned form a committee and meet at the call of the premier or the minister of agriculture to "devise ways and means to broaden the scope and increase the efficiency of the debt adjustment bureau." Another resolution urged upon the federal government the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Others asked the federal government; to "study world marketing conditions with a view to furnishing the farmers with reliable information so that they can more effectively relate their production to market requirements," and to "use every legitimate means to develop Canada's Natural resources and to turn them into finished products for the employment of and in the interests of the people of the Dominion." The new board was instructed to: "go carefully into the question of western financial conditions and western financing," and to make "a thorough investigation of the ways and means by which mixed farming can be placed on a sound financial basis."

A resolution, unanimously adopted, declared that, "the conference is in favor of the extension of the pool

method of co-operative marketing of farm products."

W. W. Swanson, professor of economics at the University of Saskatchewan, struck the keynote of the convention on the opening day, and reminded the conference that "our economic salvation begins with the individual." He also reminded the delegates that while conditions were trying in Canada that Canadians were immeasurably better off than are the people in the old lands overseas. He advised a thorough search of the question of reduction of costs, as we have only made a beginning in this direction, and claimed that there was a responsibility resting on the bankers and the business men to find some practical method of meeting present conditions.

Hugh McKellar, of Moose Jaw, declared that the farmers should not depend on the government for relief. He urged the farmers to go more extensively into mixed farming.

G. E. Carpenter, Winnipeg, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, put forth the case of the manufacturing industry in western Canada. To illustrate the importance of manufacturing he quoted figures showing that in 1920, in the three prairie provinces there were a total of 52,387 workmen, who earned \$72,220,000 in salaries and wages, and had produced goods to the value of \$346,129,000. In Saskatchewan 9,584 men had earned \$14,334,000 in the production of \$72,390,000 worth of merchandise, and the capital invested in these enterprises had been \$40,019,000.

The Problem of Distribution was dealt with by J. A. Graham, of Regina, manager of the Massey Harris Company, as representative of the wholesalers. Mr. Graham dealt extensively with the cost of farm implements and compared them with the price of wheat over a period of the last 11 years.

Garfield Wray, of Regina, outlined the problems met in the retail business in the city, and G. W. Stockton, of Carlyle, dealt with the problems met with in the small town and village retail stores.

Mr. Reynolds, of Prince Albert, presented the case for the banks, and Mr. McConnell, that of the mortgage and loan companies. W. E. Stokes outlined labor's viewpoint and problems.

In discussions following the addresses of the speakers dealing with financial questions some better way of adjusting farmers debts were discussed. The work of the Debt Adjustment Bureau of Saskatchewan was praised by many present. Premier Dunning asked the representatives of the creditor classes if they would be willing to confer with the government and the farmers' organizations with a view to the establishment of a central provincial agency to co-operate with the debt adjustment bureau in order to help in reducing the costs of collection and in each case received an affirmative answer.

Home Bank Enquiry

The McKeown Commission enquiring into the affairs of the Home Bank resumed its sitting at Ottawa, last Wednesday, the first witness being Hon. James A. Robb, acting minister of finance. Mr. Robb's evidence followed very closely that of Premier King, regarding the application of the Home Bank for an advance from the government a few days before the bank closed its door. R. A. Reid, counsel for the shareholders, tried to find out from Mr. Robb whether or not the visit of J. F. M. Stewart, one of the directors of the Home Bank, to Premier King and the request he had made had been reported to the full meeting of the cabinet. Mr. Robb declined to answer on the ground that a cabinet minister was under oath of secrecy.

Hon. T. A. Crerar was recalled to the stand and answered a few questions connected with his previous evidence.

Sir Thomas White appeared before the Commission, and made a statement with regard to the report appearing in

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 21, 1924

The French Elections

The result of the French elections has been very generally interpreted as a victory for liberal opinion and the expression of a popular desire for peace, or, as the liberal friends of France would say, that the better France has at last asserted itself. The French electoral system is not one that makes party standing adequately representative of opinion in the constituencies; it is more apt to give results as grotesque as that of the British election of 1922, and consequently, some cautious commentators are waiting the opportunity to analyze the popular vote. Even with that, it would be difficult to gauge the significance of the result for party lines in France are not rigidly drawn, and M. Poincare got considerable support from the parties that have gained at the polls.

The defeat of the Nationalist Republican bloc, however, is significant whether interpreted in terms of foreign or domestic policy, for the imposition of the heavier taxes which provincial France has resented is in some measure the outcome of the foreign policy of M. Poincare, which has, as its objective, the dominance of France in European affairs. Since 1919, the date of the last French election, a flood of light has been shed upon pre-war diplomacy and the causes which led to the war, and the liberal-minded section of France, which is not aggressive, imperialist and militarist, has learned much which has served to discredit M. Poincare. Add to this the failure of his coercive measures to enforce the peace treaty and the cost involved, the industrial depression and a cost of living which is creating considerable distress among the masses, and the turning toward the newer political grouping which is characteristic of periods of misery and discontent, and the defeat of the Nationalist bloc is explained. That bloc came into existence in 1919 for the express purpose of consolidating the nation against Germany, and against the developing Socialist and Labor movement. As in other countries it is that movement which has gained by the failure of the other parties to restore peace, political stability and economic activity.

Taking the success of the groups opposed to M. Poincare at its face value, it means at least the creation of a better atmosphere for the settlement of the difficult question of reparations. It does not mean an abatement of the demand that Germany shall pay to the full of her capacity, but it does mean that the demand will be made effective in other ways than M. Poincare adopted. The dominant influence in the French chamber will apparently be anti-militarist and anti-force, which should bring France and Great Britain closer together, and given a reciprocal attitude in Germany, should make possible an amicable settlement on the basis of the Dawes report, without much delay.

That is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." If a new French government joins with the British government in a policy of moderation and an earnest effort to devise a plan for the observance of treaty obligations that will work, the onus for a speedy restoration of peace in Europe will rest upon the new German government. Despite the success of the Nationalists in the recent German elections the new government has a clear mandate from the people to arrive at a settlement on the basis of the Dawes report, and to relieve Europe of the conditions which have been productive of

evils which, if unchecked, will surely culminate in another war. The masses in Europe do not want policies of revenge, and the grouping of the nations once again into armed camps. They want peace and statesmen that will promote peace. That is the plain intimation of the elections in European countries within the last few months.

A Repudiation

The Guide has received the following letter from Colonel A. F. Hatch, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association:

Hamilton, Ontario,
May 10, 1924.

The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.,

Dear Sir:

My attention has been drawn to an editorial that appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide, of April 23, 1924. This editorial reprints part of an article which appeared in the Hamilton Herald, dated April 11, containing certain statements regarding western farmers which the Herald says I made. I did not make these statements.

I have travelled through Western Canada and visited a great many places in the prairie provinces, many times during the past twenty years, and know something about conditions there. My views are expressed in the following extract from a speech that I made to the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, on November 23, 1923:

"There should be the closest possible co-operation between the farmers and the manufacturers, because these are the two great producing classes, and it is to their efforts, chiefly, that the country must depend for the development of its resources and an increase in its wealth."

As I think you believe in fair play, I trust you will do me the justice of publishing this letter.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR F. HATCH.

We are glad to give to Colonel Hatch's repudiation of the statement attributed to him by the Hamilton Herald, a publicity equal to that given the statement. It would give us a similar pleasure to publish an apology from the Hamilton Herald for attributing to Colonel Hatch a statement he did not make and which so grossly slanders the farmers of Western Canada.

The Vote on the Budget

The vote on the budget at Ottawa came after a sixteen-hours' sitting, and gave a majority for the government of 112, the figures being 165 to 53. Three Liberals, Messrs. Euler, Raymond and Marler, and one Progressive, W. Elliott, all representing industrial constituencies, voted against the budget. Mr. Elliott opposed the tariff reductions on the ground that a tariff commission should be appointed, and the government should adjust the tariff on the recommendations of the commission.

On the Woodsworth amendment the vote was 204 to 16, the minority being composed of two Labor representatives, one Independent and 13 Progressives. On the main motion the 13 voted with the government.

The split in the Progressives on the Woodsworth amendment was more on a question of procedure than on principle. There is no doubt whatever that if the Woodsworth resolution had been an isolated resolution and divorced from the budget it would have secured practically unanimous support from the Progressives, for it was in accord with their platform. The budget vote, however, is on a motion that the House go into committee of Ways and

Means, and an amendment to such a motion is traditionally a request for redress of grievances. All of the Progressives recognized that the concessions contained in the budget were, in a measure, a redress of grievances and the promise of further redress. In such circumstances the majority felt that a vote which might lead to the defeat of the government and the loss of the concessions, was practically a vote against their own policies, and, therefore they felt constrained to vote against the amendment and for the budget as a step in the right direction. Those who voted for the amendment and afterwards for the budget virtually ignored the technique of parliamentary procedure. It was a difference of viewpoint on a question of procedure, and not at all a difference of principle with regard to the tariff.

The Conservative criticism of the budget was not very consistent, some critics endeavoring to show that the concessions did not amount to much, and others, that they spelled ruin to the country. In truth the budget marks at least the beginning of a new policy, and if the government adheres to its avowed intention of stimulating the development of primary industries further reductions in the tariff should be made next year. It was probably this fear of the future course of the government which led to the resignation of W. Mitchell, one of the Montreal members, last Thursday. It is also reported that other Liberal members are dissatisfied, and that other Montreal Liberal members may cease to support the government. On the whole the debate on the budget has served to show where the Conservatives are on the Liberal benches, and it will be all the better for progressive policies and to the advantage of the country if this step on the part of the government leads to a clarification of political issues.

Where Experts Disagree

At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, on May 8, papers were read on the Hudson Bay Railway, and a resolution passed stating that the "facts" presented to the Institute showed that the project was economically unsound, that it would be "detrimental to the interests of the western provinces," that there were doubts as to the "practicability of the project from a purely physical aspect," and urging upon the Dominion government a "complete investigation" before undertaking any further work on the project.

The most interesting paper was by J. L. Busfield, a gentleman with a string of letters after his name, indicating his scientific training, but it may be noted that Mr. Busfield, although speaking to engineers, dealt with the economic aspects of the question. His main arguments were that because the western farmer cannot finance the holding of his wheat the crop is thrown upon the market in the fall, and consequently, Canadian wheat goes on the world market in greater quantity than the purchaser can absorb it, with the result that the price drops. The opening of another transportation route would increase fall shipments and thus cause a further drop in prices. Mr. Busfield also figured that the natural difficulties of the Hudson Bay route would compel a freight rate from central Saskatchewan at least 10 cents above the present rate. It was these "facts" that led the Montreal engineers to declare that the route would be "detrimental to the interests

of the western provinces" rather than those technical engineering questions which came within their special sphere.

There is another group of "experts" which does not believe that the rushing of grain upon the market in the fall depresses the price, namely, the men actually engaged in the trade. There was a time when these experts would have agreed with Mr. Busfield; today, they would probably tell Mr. Busfield he was out-of-date. In any case the "experts" do not agree, and when "experts" disagree who is to decide. The "facts" upon which the Montreal engineers base their demand for a complete "investigation" into the Hudson Bay route are not facts at all; they are merely opinions, and there is an abundance of opinion on the other side. Indeed, seven members of the Institute voted against the resolution on the ground that their western colleagues might hold a different opinion. Nothing but experience will show which set of opinions is right, and all political parties in the country are committed to the policy of making the experiment in the national interest. Experiments of this kind are necessary in a young developing country, and that is the prime justification for the demand that the Hudson Bay railway be completed and the route opened up.

Making for Security

Before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons, last week, Sir William Stavert, of Montreal, who has had extensive experience in banking, reviewed the causes of bank failures in Canada, and proposed as a means of preventing failures, an outside organization, the head of which would be appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, so as to exclude political influences, this organization to have the power to make a thorough

and critical analysis of the financial standing of a bank, to confer with the Canadian Bankers' Association, and to make recommendations to the minister of finance.

As an alternative to government inspection of banks the proposal deserves consideration. The mere fact that such a suggestion should come from an experienced banker, and one with an intimate knowledge of Canadian banking history, is some indication of the effect in banking circles of the revelations concerning the Home Bank. Sir William asserted that bank failures as a rule were the result of a defiance of sound banking principles. That is true of modern banking at least. It is not too much to say that, given judicious and capable management, no modern bank should fail as disastrously as the Home Bank, but that failure has demonstrated conclusively that private management has so many temptations to exceed the judicious, that some kind of external and authoritative check is necessary. That is clearly recognized in the suggestion of Sir William Stavert, and it is to be hoped that other bankers will lend their aid toward the establishment of a system which will give the fullest possible security to depositors in Canadian banks.

Buying Stock

The Guide is constantly receiving requests from correspondents asking us to look into and report upon the value of some beautifully-inscribed and gilded certificates they possess, which intimate to the world that the owner possesses stock in this, that or the other rainbow proposition. We have received just such an enquiry regarding a gold mining company, the enquirer enclosing a dollar, but omitting to enclose his name. We will give him what information we possess regarding the company and return his dollar if he will be good

enough to send his name. In the meantime, we repeat our annual advice to farmers to make sure when asked to invest their savings that they are going to get more in return for their money than a magnificent example of the printer's art. They should be like the farmer who was approached by a stock salesman, who, after doing his verbal best to separate him from his dollars, said: "Now, Mr. Jones, you know this company hasn't got a dollar's worth of watered stock in it. How much are you going to buy?"

"Young man," said the farmer, who had been there before, "the next stock I buy is going to have four legs and I will water it myself."

Mr. Meighen's budget speech puts it right up to the people that if they believe higher tariff taxes will make everybody rich and happy, they should vote Conservative at the next election.

The swing to the left in the French elections is provoking the same kind of comment that was made when Labor aspired to office in Great Britain. If the Socialists take office, which is doubtful, the result will, no doubt, be as pleasant a surprise to the timid in France as Labor in office has been to the timid in Britain.

By a vote of 317 to 252, the Conservatives voting solidly with the minority, the British parliament rejected a resolution for the retention of the McKenna duties first imposed during the war, and under which the Dominion had a preference of one-third of the duties. This will hit the Canadian automobile industry, which under the preference had increased its exports to Great Britain from about \$9,000,000 to \$29,000,000. At the same time it shows that protection is not wanted in Great Britain.



The French Elector Speaks

Pierre and Paul

By Victor Rosseau

Author of *The Messiah of the Cylinder*, *Wooden Spoil*, etc.

TWO friends," said Pere Sebastian, the cure, "were Paul Charpentier and Pierre Gagnon. They had loved each other since boyhood. One sees every day that friendship is separated from hate by a boundary that is very narrow indeed. The more one loves, the more one can hate, and the other way also. But Paul and Pierre had known only love for each other till they were twenty-five.

"They were trappers. In these days, although there are many kinds of wild beasts in the forests, trapping is a more precarious livelihood than formerly. One year one staggers home under his weight of furs, and the next year one has a few barren fox pelts that will not buy food until autumn. On the whole trapping is not what it used to be when Pierre and Paul went forth on snowshoes in November and stayed away till spring.

"And even then the game was growing less, for otherwise they would not have chosen different routes. But Pierre was under the necessity of bringing back much fur that winter, and so they staked off their territories, planning to meet at the New Year, at a point far inland among the woods. 'Then I shall tell thee, Paul, why I need so many furs,' said Pierre, smiling.

"On New Year's Eve they met. Paul came to Pierre's cabin among the snows, bringing the haunch of a caribou, and they ate by the fire and smoked together.

"Now I shall tell thee, Paul," said Pierre, when their pipes were alight. 'I am promised to Lisette Dussault next spring when I return.' He grasped his friend by the hand. 'I have done well,' he said, 'and, as thou knowest, the furs grow better with the new year. Mon ami, when I think of her, whom I have loved so long, that she will be mine, and that we shall live together in our cottage, it makes me crazed with joy. I want to dance and sing.'

"He broke off and eyed his friend narrowly. 'I fancied that thou was fond of her, Paul,' he continued.

"Mais non, mon ami!" protested Paul. 'It is Louise Racabout whom I love. Now I will tell thee, Pierre, that I, too, hope to marry in the spring, and for thy sake I shall henceforward love Lisette Dussault as a sister. And if I return before thee I shall tell her how much thou lovest her, for I know well that love is apt to be dumb.'

"They parted at morning, Pierre to travel further northward, to set new traps, and Paul to return along the line which he had already set out.

"It was in March that Pierre returned, and he came into St. Jean along that road that leads over the hill. After one passes the outlying farms, mine is the first house in the village, and Pierre halted at my door, kicked off his snowshoes, and rang the bell."

"Mon pere, you are the first whom I have seen," he said. "When the sea came into sight, from the top of the mountains, my heart seemed about to burst with happiness at the thought of Lisette. Absolve me, mon pere, and then I will continue my short journey."

"I heard his confession and he rose to his feet, clean of heart. 'Paul has returned?' he asked.

"I told him that Paul had been in St. Jean seven weeks. He had had a good season, but his catch of furs was nothing in comparison with that which Pierre had stored in his cabin among the trees. He was to go out with a team to bring them in during the following week. So he left me and went down the hill into St. Jean. I was happy in the thought of Pierre's happiness. Always he thus came to me first, and always he asked for Paul.

"Monsieur, it was half an hour later, as I sat over my supper, when the bell rang violently and incessantly. I

sprang to my feet. Outside stood Pierre, and his face was twisted like an actor's, and his whole body shook.

"You have deceived me, Pere Sebastian," he cried, waving his arms furiously. 'Lisette is Paul's bride, and you said nothing to me.'

"Mon fils," I answered, 'joy must have turned thy brain. Lisette Dussault has not become Lisette Charpentier, though I fear that she is not likely to become Lisette Gagnon either if she has seen thee act like a drunkard.'

"He thrust out his great hand and caught me by the shoulder. 'I saw her in Paul's cottage!' he screamed, and flung me from his with a force that threw me down. Then he was gone up the hill and toward the forests.

"I buttoned my soutane and put on my hat at once and went down to St.

Jean. It was freezing weather, and he had no supplies with him—not even matches; only his snowshoes to help him, which, like a good woodsman, he had unconsciously put on his feet again after he saw Lisette through the window of the cottage. All night he travelled, and part of the next day, until his feet were insensible and his head swam from the cold and hunger. But as often as he would have fallen beside the trail the memory of his wrong revived him. Thus at length, half conscious and staggering as he strode, he came to his first cabin.

"Now all Pierre's emotions concentrated themselves into hatred of Paul. He meant to kill him, and yet he would not enter St. Jean again, because he knew that memories there renewed would burst his heart and frustrate his vengeance. So all that summer he dwelled in the forests, living on caribou meat until he had become wilder than the Indians. I think his brain was turned, Monsieur, from grief and loneliness, for Pierre remembered little of this time afterward. It was not until the first snow fell that the man awakened from his dream. He stooped and felt the powdery flakes and rubbed them between his fingers. With that the devil that had brooded in his heart so long took concrete form; and the form was that of Paul.

"Long before summer came Lisette had given up all hope of Pierre. And with the ending of hope came the more vivid remembrance of their love. She had loved Pierre for years, and he her, but Pierre was stupid and could not discover what Lisette was too shy to make plain. But at last, just before he started for the north, when he said good-bye to her, he had taken her in his arms and kissed her. Only once they had kissed for all those years of love.

"Paul, mon ami," said Lisette one day before Paul started upon his journey, 'wilt thou pass by any of Pierre's cabins on thy way?'

"Assuredly," said Paul. 'It is but a little journey of forty miles between his first cabin and mine. What dost thou wish me to bring thee in recollection of him?'

"I was thinking that I would like to go there, Paul," answered Lisette.

"But, ma soeur, the road is too rough for any cart, and, in fact, it is not road at all except for a few miles; besides, how couldst thou accompany me there?" asked Paul.

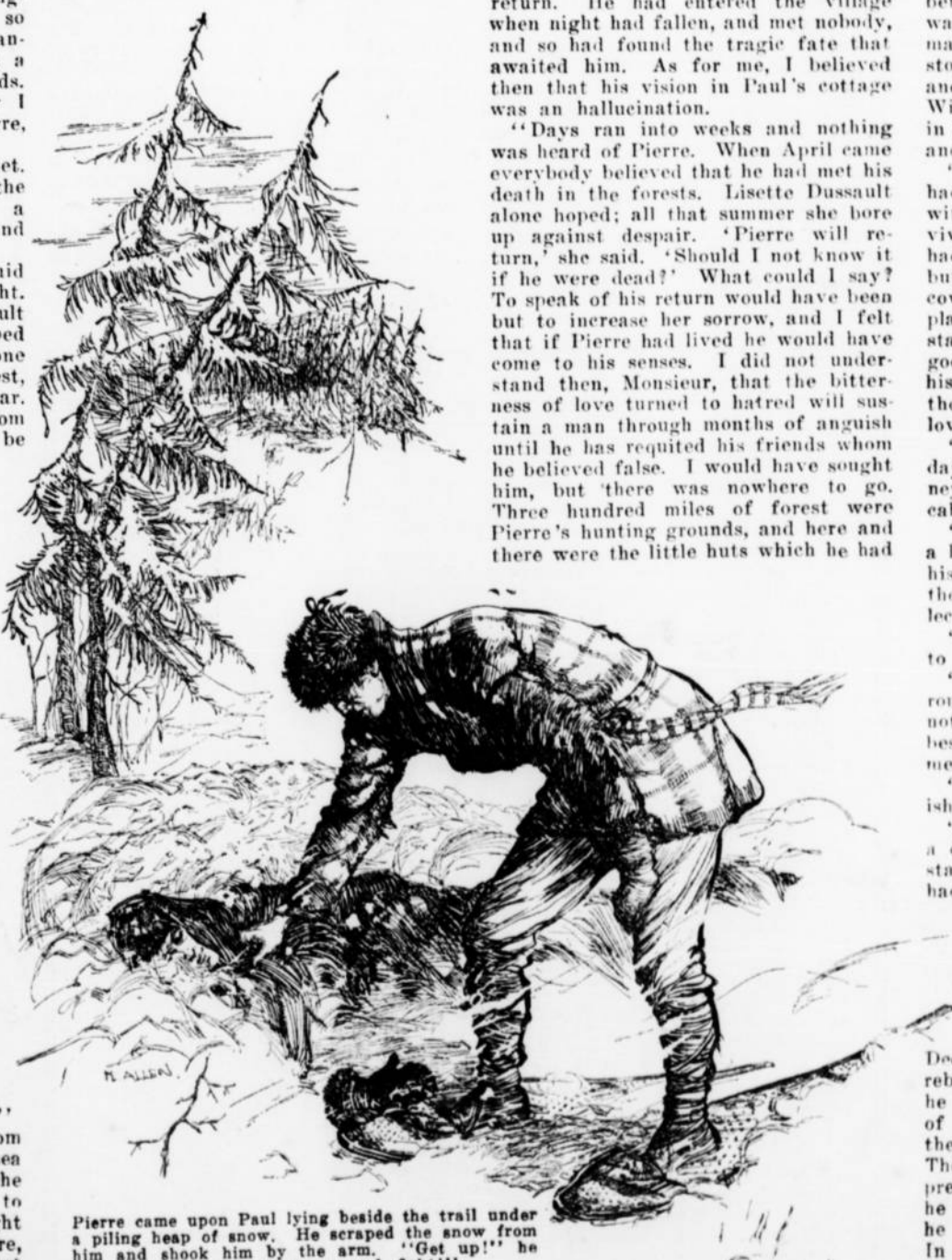
"That is true, Paul. I spoke foolishly," answered Lisette.

"Paul set out on his journey with a dead heart. Formerly when he had started he had gone singing, and Pierre had accompanied him for 20 miles, and then they had shaken hands and gone each his own way. Now the solitude that lay before him seemed almost as unbearable as the memory of Louise, whom he had left behind.

"All through the month of December Paul placed his traps and rebuilt his shacks. On New Year's Eve he lay alone in his first cabin, thinking of Pierre. How gaily they had spent the last New Year's Eve together. The thought of his lost friend oppressed his dreams all night, and again he would start up with a cry, thinking he saw Pierre struggling in the snow. In the morning he resolved to travel 40 miles to Pierre's first cabin to see whether anything was to be learned of him. It was possible to cover that distance in a day by starting at the first flush of dawn. Taking a single blanket on his back, Paul set out along the Indian trail.

"He had covered only a quarter of the distance when the snow came down so thickly that he could hardly see the half obliterated trail, and by the time the journey was half completed the sun already stood low in the sky. The temperature was far below the zero point. At sundown Paul abandoned his attempt, heaped up the snow around him to form a shelter from the wind, and lay down in his blanket. The

Continued on Page 22



Pierre came upon Paul lying beside the trail under a piling heap of snow. He scraped the snow from him and shook him by the arm. "Get up!" he screamed. "Get up and fight!"

Jean. That Lisette Dussault had not become the wife of Paul Charpentier I could vouch for, first, because I had not married her, and second, because Paul had married Louise Racabout, five weeks before. And yet I had heard rumors that Paul had once loved Lisette, and, though I do not readily pay heed to idle tales, still a priest knows that in the human heart is evil, and that even the strongest fail sometimes. And Louise Racabout, who had been betrothed to Paul for years, had lost much of her looks, while Lisette was such a woman as would ensnare any man's heart if she should choose.

"I went to Paul's house, though I

built, known only to himself. Even if one came upon one, Pierre would not be there.

"If I had only told him of Paul's marriage! I had reserved that news, that he might learn of it from his friend's lips. That would have brought him back, if only to learn the truth, to me, was evident, for the tender attachment between Paul and his wife had long ago convinced me that Pierre's vision was false.

"Now I turn to Pierre for the moment. In the first frenzy of his anger he had run far into the woods, so far that, before he paused to think, he was as near his first cabin, fifty miles away.

The Alberta Legislature

PASSING legislation round a provincial banquet board 800 miles long by something like 400 wide, is a somewhat sizeable undertaking. It takes time. Alberta's legislative assembly has completed the task for another year, and spent 11 weeks at the job. Last year 13 weeks were devoted to the same annual service. Glancing back over the record of the 11 weeks this year, the critical observer is bound to admit that each one of the 600,000 citizens of Alberta got a fair average share of attention from the solons who ladle out the laws.

Once again the Greenfield government survived the ordeal of a session without any perceptible disintegration of strength. Before the House assembled on January 28, it was predicted by many so-called political sharps that the Honorable Herbert Greenfield would have his hands full, so to speak, with the difficulties and problems which would arise within and without the farmers' party ranks as the fourth session of the fifth assembly proceeded. The most of these difficulties proved little more than a prairie mirage when overtaken in due course.

Liquor Problems

All this should not be taken to imply that the session of the Alberta house just terminated was outstanding in the legislative records of the province. The session was uninteresting in the main. It was monotonous in fact, aside from a few high lights. It bored members to a marked degree from first to last.

The high lights, however, were particularly bright. Especially so in the case of the new Liquor Control Act. Last November a sweeping majority of the electors of Alberta, by a preferential ballot, informed the government that prohibition of liquor as a beverage was no longer desirable. They voted for control and sale of all liquors by the government, and to have beer sold and consumed in "public places."

The legislature spent many a puzzled and controversial hour attempting to "interpret" what the electors had in mind when giving this mandate to the provincial law-makers. The government introduced a carefully prepared bill embodying their official views on the subject early in the session, and not until the curtain was being rung down on the last hectic day of the assembly was the measure given final approval by the House.

The Natural Resources

Another peak on the sessional horizon was the unanimous action taken by the House to secure control of the natural resources for the province. Premier Greenfield, after the session had continued some weeks, reported as to the progress made with the Dominion government during the preceding year in this regard. The government was inclined to accept one of the proposals of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, and accordingly the entire House joined in passing the following resolution:

"The government should continue its negotiations with the Dominion government for the immediate transfer to the province of its natural resources.

"For the purpose of obtaining an immediate settlement of this important question this House authorizes the government to accept the offer of the Dominion government to transfer to the province its natural resources on the basis of an accounting from 1905, subject to an agreement to be reached as to the terms of such accounting, and the terms of the transfer; provided, however, that the government is further authorized to accept such fixed sum to be paid by the Dominion to the province in lieu of such accounting, as it shall consider adequate after considering the probable result of such an accounting."

Clearwater Constituency Abolished

Contrary to general expectations the government did not bring down a redistribution bill this session. The

Liquor Law, Electoral Reform, Control of Natural Resources, Guarantees for Wheat Pool, and Workmen's Compensation, Chief Matters of the Session Which Closed on April 12---By C. H. Stout

election act, however, was given a complete overhauling without drastic alterations being proposed.

When the sessional course was half run the government brought in a bill to abolish the constituency of Clearwater, and divide the division between the ridings of Peace River, represented by the premier; Pembina, represented by George MacLachlan, U.F.A.; Lac St. Anne, represented by M. C. McKeen, U.F.A., and Edson, represented by Hon. C. W. Cross, Liberal. From the opposition rows, Liberal, Conservative and Independent members branded this action as unjustifiable and unconstitutional. The government forces defended the action on geographical and population grounds, and by the argument that the riding was created without other than political reasons in 1913 when less than 500 electors voted.

Eventually the abolition bill was passed in an amended form, the government deciding to split the division three ways instead of four, and give the portion at first allocated to Edson, to the Lac St. Anne constituency. The only undertaking that the government would give in respect to the vacancy in Grouard was the premier's statement that the by-election would be held "immediately after the close of the session."

Committee on Agriculture

Aside from strictly legislative matters the House spent many mornings in a special investigation of agricultural conditions, pertaining specially to the methods of marketings and fees charged on stock yards, and of the effect of certain exemption laws on mortgage loan concerns. The House engaged in this work, in conformity with a resolution of A. B. Claypool, Didsbury, asking for the enquiry. However protests were made against the report which a sub-committee of the tribunal finally framed as a summary of the enquiry, and the upshot of the matter was that no report was made to the House before the session closed, although at least three important resolutions were passed by the committee during its deliberations. Much valuable evidence was obtained by officials in many lines of agricultural and marketing activities, and it is assumed that the committee will continue investigations at the next session.

The fight over the church union bill was apparently not less intense than in the other legislatures, and the Alberta act was not finally endorsed by the majority until a militant minority had delayed the measure until the very end of the session.

Is Henry Ford Right?

Twenty years ago Henry Ford was a poor man. Today he is one of the richest men in the world. He has just written a book about his life's work in which he discloses some of the secrets of his amazing success. He also undertakes to point out why some other men do not succeed. Here is what he says about business methods or the lack of them on the farm:

"The farmer makes too complex an affair out of his daily work. I believe that the average farmer puts to a really useful purpose only about 5 per cent. of the energy that he spends. If anyone ever equipped a factory in the style, say, the average farm is fitted out, the place would be cluttered with men. The worst factory in Europe is hardly as bad as the average farm barn. Power is utilized to the least possible degree. Not only is everything done by hand, but seldom is thought given to logical arrangement.

"A farmer doing his chores will walk up and down a rickety ladder a dozen times. He will carry water for years instead of putting in a few lengths of pipe. His whole idea, when there is extra work to do is to hire extra men. He thinks of putting money into improvements as an expense. Farm products at their lowest prices are dearer than they ought to be. Farm profits at their highest are lower than they ought to be. It is waste motion—waste effort—that makes farm prices high and profits low.

"On my own farm at Dearborn we do everything by machinery. We have eliminated a great number of wastes, but we have not as yet touched upon real economy. We have not yet been able to put in five or ten years of intense night-and-day study to discover what really ought to be done. Yet at no time—no matter what the value of crops—have we failed to turn a first-class profit.

"Lack of knowledge of what is going on, and lack of knowledge of what the job really is and the best way of doing it, are the reasons why farming is thought not to pay. Nothing could pay the way farming is conducted. The farmer follows luck and his forefathers. He does not know how economically to produce, and he does not know how to market. A manufacturer who knew how neither to produce nor to market would not long stay in business. That the farmer can stay on shows how wonderfully profitable farming can be."

What Would Ford Do On Your Farm?

Is Henry Ford right? Do his remarks have any application to farming as it is carried out in your neighborhood? No one can answer that question better than the farmer himself, whose judgment, on the one hand, calls for improvements in farm methods, and whose limitations, on the other hand, keep him pretty much in the same rut year after year.

So we are going to have a contest on this subject: How Farming Methods In My Community Can Be Improved. It is a broad subject and covers livestock, crops, machinery, marketing, and all the various phases of the farmer's business. Don't write about Henry Ford. His statement is just put in here to start you thinking along this line. What we want to hear about is such things as stable arrangements that shorten the time that you have to spend on chores; devices that lighten the job of removing stones from breaking; methods of cultivation that require the least labor for a given result; making the best use of off-grade grain; in short, getting better results for the effort that goes into the hundred-and-one operations that make up the farmer's daily round. You don't have to write on any one of these things, they are merely suggestive.

For the best letter received in this competition, The Guide offers a prize of \$10; for the second best, \$8.00; for the third best, \$5.00; and prizes of \$2.00 for the five next best letters. We are after ideas, and letters will be judged solely from that standpoint. If a simple drawing or photo will make your idea more readily understood, enclose it with your letter. Letters should not be over 1,000 words in length, and should be in The Guide office by Monday, June 9. That gives you two weeks to write. Come on in, the subject is fine. What do you think of your own business?

Workmen's Compensation

Although not strong numerically Labor members of the assembly scored a victory against heavy odds when they succeeded in having the government introduce a bill to increase rates under the Workmen's Compensation Act, from 55 per cent to 62½ per cent. of the average weekly earnings. The bill as first drafted by the government provided for an advance to 66.23 per cent. in compensation, but so vigorous was the protest of representatives of industry and of some of the members of the House, that a compromise was reached on 62½ per cent. Payment to widows and children was also increased on a sliding scale, and no limit was placed on the number of children who may benefit under the act. The added cost of the increase was said to amount to \$126,000 annually.

Guarantees for Wheat Pool

In the last hours of the session the government introduced and without encountering much opposition passed a bill guaranteeing the Alberta wheat pool to the extent of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of elevators, and for an unnamed amount to be provided for "marginal" securities in the financing of the pool's operations of the market. This measure confirmed the government's action of last fall in giving the pool a guarantee of \$250,000 to cover these marginal securities demanded by the banking corporations, who supplied capital for the 1923 business. During the session the wheat pool was frequently mentioned and from all sides of the House the venture was wished success.

The Public Finances

The 1924 budget proved another labyrinth for the government. Hon. R. G. Reid who exchanged with Premier Greenfield the portfolio of municipalities for that of treasurer, found it impossible to bring in annual estimates pared sufficiently to fit within available revenue. The total appropriation vote for the year was \$18,887,527.96, with \$14,393,587.68 of this chargeable to income. General revenue from regular income sources was estimated to reach \$11,052,345.62. Expenditures under the same classification were fixed at \$11,711,353.71, leaving a net deficit for the year of \$659,008.09. However the provincial telephone system is slated for another deficit of \$52,098.97, thus making the total loss on the year's operations in all departments \$711,107.06.

Still another factor must be considered in reckoning the year's profit and loss account. The estimates called for a revenue of \$400,000 from the Mineral Taxation Act of 1923, which was expected in that year to yield \$300,000, and which returned only \$9,000, owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson Bay Companies appealing to Ottawa for the disallowance of the act as being ultra vires of the rights of the province. This appeal was granted and the act disallowed by the Dominion authorities the first of May, and in consequence the Alberta government will be out another \$400,000 in their reckoning of the year's deficit unless some other arrangement is arrived at.

Last year the government by means of a new record in municipal tax collections cut down the estimated deficit of over \$1,000,000 to \$571,683.74 on general account, with another \$116,755.48 loss in operation of the provincial telephone system. This year's capital borrowings will be lighter than usual, exactly \$2,627,907.02 if the full legislative authority in this respect is used on the bond market.

One of the big sources of anticipated revenue in the year at hand is liquor control profits, the government expecting a clear margin of \$1,000,000 in seven months' operation of the act.

Although the annual departmental report emphasized the fact that the Alberta rural rates for telephone service are too low to enable the system to carry itself on a business basis at

The "District Builders"

Farmers in Southern Manitoba Rally to New Movement for Making Their Respective Communities

Happier Places in Which to Live---

By Peter Macdonald

MORALE is a word that came into popularity during the war. When the Austrian army broke before the flood of green and blue and khaki that swept it out of the Venetian plain and off the pages of history, we attributed its defeat to low morale. The individual soldier had successively lost faith in his cause, his comrades, his nation's material resources, and in himself. The poison of self-pity had eaten into his spirit and he was willing to suffer the unknown consequences of surrender rather than the certain hazards of what seemed an endless conflict.

Morale is the heart of an army. There are many places where it pulses close to the surface and a commander dare not take his finger off because it is more important than his reserves of ammunition and provender.

And so it happens that when a banker begins to enquire anxiously about the morale of a community, weighing in his mind the wisdom of continued financial support or a quiet withdrawal, it is a serious moment for that community. Time to refit. Time for a frank inventory of resources. Time to take in fresh recruits and draft out the broken-spirited ones. If the winds of adversity have cooled the fires of leadership to a sullen red instead of fanning them into incandescence, time for a change in leadership too. These are the changes certain communities in southern Manitoba have been heading toward for the last few years.

There seems to have been a general conspiracy in the last few years to give southern Manitoba a black eye. Statistics recorded failing grain yields. The census reported municipalities with decreasing population. Railroads acknowledged profitless branch lines. Not a word was said about the natural advantages of that section of the country—a long frost-free season with its adaptability to a wide variety of crops, and its potentialities as a livestock raising centre. Oh, no! Smoking car and barber shop opinion continued to put a lower and lower valuation on what was once Manitoba's fairest grain-growing area. Then the bankers commenced to ask that question about morale, and thoughtful people knew that the critical hour was at hand. There were two courses open and only two; to do nothing and die of economic and social atrophy, or by a supreme effort which enlisted the heart and mind of every living soul in the community, to recreate their morale—to lift themselves by the bootstraps as it were—because salvation could only come from within; they were past the point where paternalism could cure their troubles.

Name is a Misnomer

That is what is being accomplished through the organization known as the "District Builders." In some respects this name was not well-chosen because many people hearing it for the first time imagine it to be an association for the erection of buildings. But a word of explanation sets us right on this point. The original founders set out to build up their district financially and socially. Success depended upon getting every

man, woman and child behind the movement; Tories, Grits and Progressives; wets and dries; Catholics, Protestants and unbelievers; and every other group that believed itself to be the sole repository of human reason and divine favor. A name had to be chosen that absolutely precluded any possibility of identifying the new organization with any that had gone before. Whence the "District Builders." And as an emblem they have taken the beaver, signifying intelligent co-operation, unremitting industry, and resourcefulness in adversity.

The idea embodied in the District Builders' form of organization is only a few months old but it is spreading very rapidly. It seems to have taken root first in the Stony Mountain-Arborg district, but has been pushed to greater length in the southern towns, Deloraine, Killarney, Pilot Mound, Morden and Cartwright. It grows into power contrary to all the rules of organization. There is no pressure from outside. There is no group of trained canvassers. There is no overhead organization joining the various locals, if they may be called by that name. There are no fees. What happens in most cases is that a few of the district leaders get together, discuss what the District Builders have done elsewhere, decide on the local need for similar action, call a general meeting, and the idea goes over.

Organizing at Deloraine

Let's take Deloraine as an example. A small group of local residents who decided to put the idea across arranged for a convention to be held from March 10 to 14 inclusive. It was so well advertised that over 400 farmers came into town, many of them attending every session. The townfolk entered into the spirit of the thing, providing free billets for those who lived too far to make the return journey every day. A dining-room and free stabling for the horses met the requirements of those who returned home at the close of each day. Churches, opera house and town hall were thrown open and every one was busy every moment of each day of the convention. That was a mighty good beginning for a move

whose first endeavor is a revival of the pioneer tradition of neighborliness.

Speeches from government and agricultural college men served as introductions to the various subjects, but the all-important business was sifting out local experience to determine what is the most profitable sized farm, and what is the most profitable course to follow in operating it.

Committees of experts were chosen, all local men. What is an expert? Well, the District Builders define an expert as a farmer who has made a financial success of his own farm. The best cattle feeders serve on the beef cattle committees, the best dairymen on their committee, and so on through the whole list of committees on horse, sheep, swine and poultry raising, bee-keeping, grain growing, fruit culture and forage crop production.

Each of the committees worked out a standard set of recommendations for the district, and each member holds himself ready to give advice gratis on special problems. The advice will probably be identical with what the agricultural college would send out, but the fact that it comes from a neighbor who has forged it on the anvil of experience—from a man who is on your own telephone line, who can amplify parts of it over which you may be in doubt, gives it added value.

Keep Eye on Immigration

"There was a pretty general feeling that we all had too much land," said one farmer's wife who was in attendance at all the meetings. "We knew that before, but we hadn't met with much success in disposing of it through the regular immigration channels. Perhaps it was our own fault. No one wants to lie down beside a corpse. It was up to us to give the immigration agents who passed our claims along to prospective settlers some proof that we were alive."

"That's what we proceeded to do. We made a large scale map showing the nationality of every farmer in the district. That gives the newcomer some intimation of the language and racial influences that will surround his growing family. Then we had a photo taken

of our committees of experts so that they could see what we looked like. Lastly these same community leaders signed a pledge to welcome, help, and advise all newcomers in a spirit of neighborliness, and to stand between them and exploitation. We've had practical recognition already from the immigration authorities that this effort is going to be worth while."

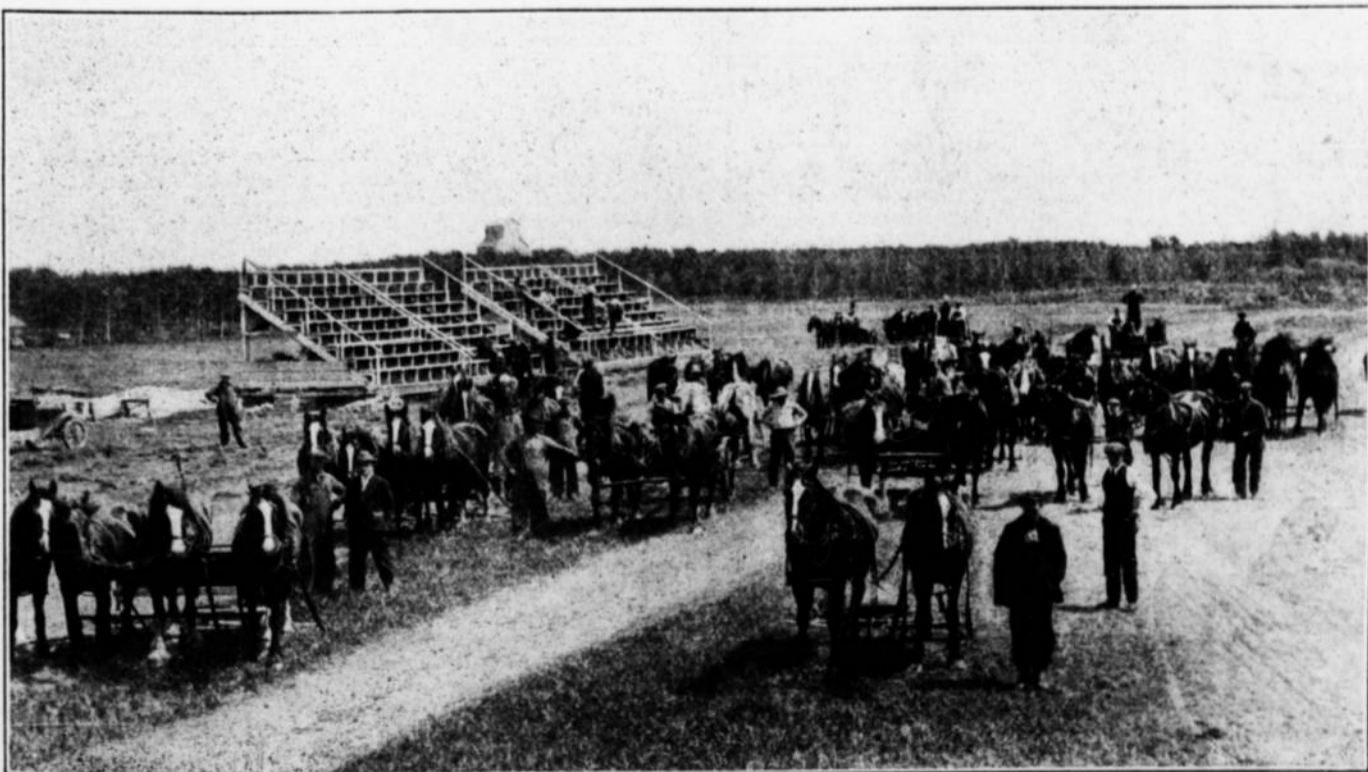
"And let me say we attach a great deal of importance to this immigration feature of the District Builders. We have been talking diversification for a long time. It's silly to talk of diversifying a two-section farm and we can't get capital for diversification without putting some of this surplus land on the market. We were very frank about that at our organization meeting. We'll take a chance at any time on running foul of individuals who are opposed to immigration on every ground."

"You know," continued this persuasive young woman, "all of us have our particular grouches. You may think that there is no hope for the recovery of Western Canada until we get an equitable tariff, and I may think that the banks are bleeding us white, and any revival of prosperity will only mean more for them in the end, and John Smith thinks it's the railroads, and Tom Jones thinks it's taxation, and Jim Brown thinks it's the grain trade. When all of us get together we are apt to be a formidable crowd. We are apt to resent the intrusion of anyone who wants to take away our grouch. Well, we have our organizations for dealing with these defects in the body politic and economic. The District Builders does not aim to lessen the effectiveness or replace any of them. They are things that just don't concern us. But we do know there is a big field for co-operation directed toward community betterment, a rallying ground for the inspirational forces which every community possesses. We do know there ought to be an open court for the discussion of the problems which affect every one in the district and no one outside of it. And we have set in motion the political ideas which have galvanized two stagnant nations. For one might say that we have founded a sort of communism which respects private property, a facism which respects the march of social progress."

Outside help? We've had the warmest support from railroads, banks, and everyone else vitally interested in the country. But it would be mighty easy to founder on the rock of popular suspicion so we

are finicky about outside connections. We're running our own show.

What have the District Builders accomplished? One should not expect too much in three months, but even at that there is a solid record of achievement. Suitable rotations have been decided upon and thousands of acres, which have heretofore been sown according to no fixed succession of crops, will this year embark on rotations endorsed by the successful farmers roundabout. Districts which had been scratched off the list by certain mortgage money lenders are now able to borrow again. Southern Manitoba has recovered her morale.



A community enterprise at Russell, Man.

Times are not so hard at Russell but what the local sports can find the wherewithal to indulge their weakness for baseball and horse racing. Last year they decided that improved grounds would go a long way toward making their sports days interprovincial affairs. This is the way they achieved the desired results; voluntary workers made a bee of it.

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Built in Sizes 1½, 2½, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 H.P.

LONG FULLER & JOHNSON LIFE

Ornamental Trees for the Prairie

TREES as ornamentals are found chiefly in our towns, cities and villages; you don't often see many of them on the farms, comparatively speaking. This is very natural, for the planting farmers' first idea is shelter, and usually his tree-growing interests are taken up with his plantation. Ornamental planting comes later.

Hardiness—The first requisite in ornamental trees on the prairie is hardiness. They must be able to live over from year to year. Not only through the ordinary winters but they must be able to live through the unusual seasons as well, for many promising trees have grown excellently well for four or five years and then succumbed to the rigors of an untoward season.

Frost is the great enemy to prairie tree growing, not drought, for the water supply may be supplemented or preserved in a dry year, but it is impossible to control the frost. It is not the dead-of-winter frost either, the fifty or sixty below, that may cause the trouble, for trees that are winter killed after flourishing four or five years have usually come through many spells of severe weather in the dead of winter. The test comes in some fall that has been wet and the frost early. Then the tree shoots are immature and easily injured, and the whole tree even may die. The hardiness we require is that which will withstand these early frosts as well as the winter ones. Our native trees are rarely frost injured and the reason is they have for ages been learning to adapt themselves to every phase of our peculiar climatic conditions and have succeeded in doing it. This is the quality we require in all our ornamental trees. Introduced trees are usually the ones to suffer from fall frosts, and fortunately, with most of them it is only when they are young and the annual growth long and vigorous. After a few years this risk is usually much less.

Preventing Frost Damage

Pinching Back—To meet this condition it is a good plan to pinch off an inch or two of the growing end of a new growth, in a wet fall, about two weeks before frost may be expected. This checks length growth, the shoot thickens and can stand the frost when it comes.

Dry Winter Kill—Another cause of apparent winter kill is when trees go into the winter with too little water at their roots. Evaporation of water takes place all winter through the branches, and if they have not had a sufficient supply in the fall the branches may die. This is usually set down to the effects of the chinooks over winter, followed by a severe frost, but it is oftener the result of dry winter kill and can usually be prevented by watering the trees thoroughly in the fall before freeze-up.

Varieties

Poplars—The best poplar is the native Cottonwood, but it can be used freely only where there is plenty of water available. In the really dry country it does not live long, otherwise, it fills the requirements of a western tree better than any, for it grows rapidly, is quite hardy and is a long liver.

Two varieties of this, the Norway and the Carolina poplars, were planted freely ten or twelve years ago (and some of it is done yet), but the trees have never learned to ripen up in the fall and are worthless for the prairie. Wherever they are, they should be replaced with something else as soon as possible.

Like the Cottonwoods their leaves are large and triangular with the leaf-stalk broad and flat in a direction at right angles with their leaf surface, and very narrow the other way. Usually those two have more or less pink along the veins of the leaf, whereas the cottonwood is green.

Two other native poplars worth planting are the Lance Leaf and the Narrow Leaf. These have been well tried out in Calgary the last few years and are hardy, and handsome trees. The leaf of the former is about two

Even though your house may be architecturally beautiful and placed within a good shelter belt, you will require some single trees set in well chosen positions to give a look of artistic completeness to the farm steading. Archibald Mitchell discusses some phases of this question.

inches wide at the base and four inches long, tapering to a long point, while the leaf of the latter is from half an inch to an inch wide and about three inches long. The Lance Leaf is whitish in the bark when young. Both are dense crowned and twiggy.

Balm of Gilead is another native well worth planting. Its leaf is oval, lighter underneath and its buds pointed and gummy and fragrant. It makes a fine handsome tree but sends up suckers from its roots sometimes which may make it objectionable on the lawn.

Russian Poplar—Of the Russians, P. Certinensis has probably been the most popular on the prairie as an ornamental, but it is not frost hardy some years, and is very subject to sunscald and disease. It has an erect branching habit, bright symmetrical appearance, and its leaves, oval, with wavy edges make it a very handsome tree. Unfortunately it does not stand, and should be discarded.

Populus Petrowskiana is the best Russian. It has a thicker leaf than Certinensis and a more spreading habit, but it is frost hardy and very desirable. The same may be said with regard to Wobstii Riga. These are splendid trees but unfortunately only last about fifteen to twenty years. They are subject to disease though not nearly so bad as Certinensis and do not stand dry

gone to pieces with Canker worm. The Manitoba maple should never be used on the street and very seldom in private grounds.

Ontario Soft Maple—Far otherwise is it with this beautiful tree. In its early years it is sometimes frost injured but it never dies to the ground and in a few years it gets over the frost tendency and becomes a very fine tree. It seldom is injured by insects and its true maple leaf with its silvery sheen underneath gives it a beauty we have from no other. It is becoming very popular as a street tree, requiring a little trouble when young but it is well worth while.

Sugar Maple is not hardy on the prairie. It has been often tried but rarely amounts to anything.

The birches, both the Paper Birch and Cutleaf are well worth planting. In some of the larger cities they are being used on the boulevards and there is nothing more striking than a fine Cutleaf birch in a corner of the lawn.

Elm and ash are the hardiest trees we have and they stand summer drought better than any except perhaps the evergreens. The ash is slow to start, but after three or four years makes a good growth, requiring little attention.

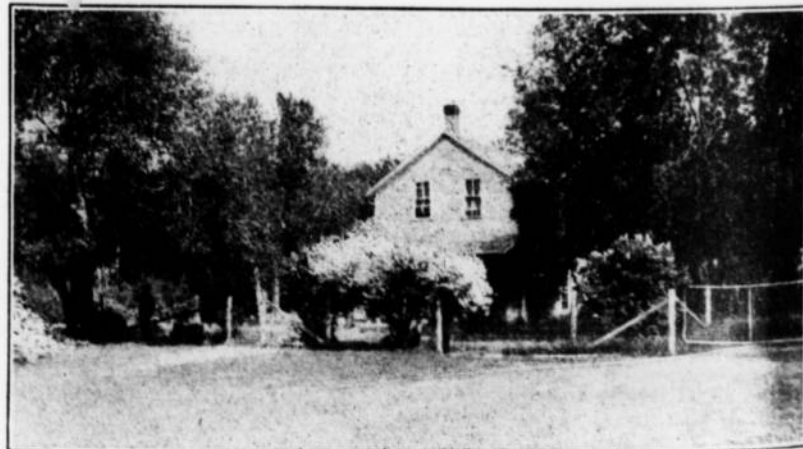
The elm grows faster but its growths are straggly and long and it usually requires pruning to assist it to attain a compact axis and head.

Oak—The native Manitoba variety, is worthy of a place in the private grounds though it is a slow grower.

Bass is well worth planting in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, but it has not proved very hardy further west.

The Flowering Hardwoods

These make strikingly beautiful ornamentals, and one of the best is the Siberian Crab. It is quite hardy, grows fairly rapidly and tall and its blossom is real apple blossom, and a beautiful thing. Later in the season its red or



In Lilac Time
The home of L. W. Crewson Edwin Man.

weather well. They make a fine show in their early years and their place is to alternate with slower growing trees that are long lived and in time will be the permanent trees. It is foolishness to grow them exclusively under irrigation, as is so often the tendency, for they don't live long and the Cottonwood grows as fast and lives a great deal longer.

The Maple Condemned

The Manitoba Maple has been without a doubt the most planted tree on the prairie. A matter of sentiment, "The Maple Leaf"; and people wanted it, the same as they had the maples in old Ontario. Many a time has the writer wished the national emblem of Canada had been anything else west of say Winnipeg or Brandon. It would have saved many a dollar and disappointment.

No tree is more subject to insect attack and it soon becomes black and dirty from the work of Aphids. It is branchy, with easily split crotches frequently sending out a spray of suckers from the stem, and requires far more care than any other tree. It often suffers from fall frost and dry winter kill, and now in the last four years the oldest planted trees we have, in Eastern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, have all

yellow little crabs, in quantities, make the tree a sight to see. It makes a fine lawn ornamental and we often wonder why it is not used on the streets. The fruit holds well into winter which makes it a valuable winter food tree for birds.

Mountain Ash is native and quite hardy though sometimes it develops a bark disease which often becomes fatal. Its beautiful pinnate leaves and white flower clusters followed by orange red clusters of fruit later on makes it one of the most striking ornamentals we have. It also is a good winter tree for birds.

Wild Plum, is another native we don't use enough of in ornamental planting. Perfectly hardy anywhere, a group of wild plums covered with blossom before the leaves appear, makes a striking object on a lawn. The fruit has the additional advantage of being useful for preserving as well as for the winter use of the birds.

Choke Cherry—This is one of the very finest ornamentals we have and makes a fine back ground to the shrubbery or a screen or shelter to the lawn. Long clusters of white flowers in spring and black fruit makes it a very fine ornament. Its fruit is a very favorite bird feed.

Saskatoon—This is not so striking a

plant as the other flowering hardwoods as its flowers come with the leaves or a little after, but it is a fine tree for all that with its delicate green foliage. It fruits early and as everybody knows, Saskatoons are good eating enough for anybody, either out of hand or preserved. There is not nearly enough of it planted.

To these flowering trees might be added the common Caragana. While it is not a tree in any sense, still one or two plants grown together form a handsome pillar of foliage that is very striking. There is room for it on some of our streets, alternated with Russian poplar for it is a long liver and will stand lots of neglect which is the usual fate of street trees in the small towns.

Evergreens

There are no finer ornamentals than the spruces and the pines, the balsams and the Douglas fir. Of symmetrical habit, and green both summer and winter, they are splendid additions to our western ornamental trees.

The best is undoubtedly the Colorado Blue Spruce, and a good specimen in early summer covered with its new shoots so light green as to be almost bluish white, is a sight never to be forgotten. Later, its leaves take on the bluish hue which gives it its name.

The native White Spruce is another fine specimen and one of its advantages is, it stands clipping or trimming and can be used as a hedge or trained into a solid pillar of green if necessary, to act as a screen or an ornament.

Norway Spruce has been used in the West, and in some sections comes through pretty well, but it is not first class hardy on the real bare prairie.

Spruces are very subject to attacks from "Red Spider" especially in dry years and many a good tree has died because of these almost microscopic pests. A good force of water driven into the branches upward will wash the spiders off and break up their webs, and in dry years this should be done every week after the middle of June, to September if necessary. They are also occasionally attacked by the larvae of Sawflies which eat the leaves. These are easily controlled by the usual Black Leaf 40, Paris Green spray.

Pines—The best pine as an ornament is Lodgepole Pine. It has pretty short branches, and makes a very symmetrical tree.

Jack Pine is a much faster grower, but its branches are longer and it sometimes develops into a rather irregular tree.

The pines are rarely troubled by insects.

Tamarac is well worth planting. It

Continued on Page 23

What's New in Implements

The St. Paul Farmer publishes an extensive list of new ideas which have been capitalized by the implement makers. Following a description of implements suited to Corn Belt requirements, the list continues:

"Among other new things which have been developed recently is a small-sized pneumatic grain elevator, made on the same general plan as the successful pneumatic elevators used so largely in large elevators and grain storage houses. This is so arranged that the grain does not go through the fan, and hence can be used for corn if necessary.

"Another is a device for unloading grain, by means of large metal tanks set across the wagon box or hay rack for loading and then unloading at the barn by means of the regular hay rope and track equipment. Another is a device for unloading and loading heavy wagon boxes and racks without lifting. Simply drive the wagon in to unload, and back it in to load.

"Another is a replaceable share and plow share and thus give it a new lease of life at less than the cost of pointing and sharpening. Also a device for sharpening a disc harrow while it is at work, although this is not entirely a new idea.

"Another device is a grass-seed sower, which is operated simply by

Don't Pay \$1,400 or More

for a car, without knowing what the leader offers in the fine-car field

WE made a canvass of many who bought rivals of Studebakers. We said, "Tell us why you liked your car the better."

The majority said, "We did not even look at the Studebaker." Most of them bought new models of the car they owned before.

* * *

Yet Studebaker is a leader in the fine-car field today. Studebaker builds more quality cars than any other plant in the world.

Last year, 145,167 fine-car buyers paid \$201,000,000 for Studebaker cars. Nearly three times as many as in 1920.

Is it fair to yourself—or fair to us—not to learn the reasons for this trend?

Facts to consider

Studebaker assets are \$90,000,000—all staked on satisfying, better than others, buyers of high-grade cars.

\$50,000,000 in modern plants and equipment, of which \$32,000,000 has been added during the past five years.

\$10,000,000 in body plants to give you superlative beauty.

125 experts who devote their whole time to studying betterments.

* * *

Consider Studebaker history. For 72 years this concern has stood for high principles and policies.

For two generations, against all the world, it held first place in horse-drawn vehicles.

Now for years its name and fame have been committed to like attainments in fine motor cars.

If you only knew

There is no room here for details and comparisons. You will find them all in Studebaker show-rooms. But let us cite some significant facts.

LIGHT - SIX		SPECIAL - SIX		BIG - SIX	
5-Pass. 112-in. W. B. 40 H. P.		5-Pass. 119-in. W. B. 50 H. P.		7-Pass. 126-in. W. B. 60 H. P.	
Touring	\$1465	Touring	\$2000	Touring	\$2425
Roadster (3-Pass.)	1445	Roadster (2-Pass.)	1970	Speedster (5-Pass.)	2550
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.) . .	1735	Coupe (5-Pass.)	2665	Coupe (5-Pass.)	3395
Coupe (5-Pass.)	1985	Sedan	2860	Sedan	3665
Sedan	2135				

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WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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DETROIT, MICH.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUALITY AUTOMOBILES

swinging a long metal tube back and forth as the operator walks back and forth across the field, the seed being carried in a sack hung over the shoulders.

"Another new idea is a rotary or centrifugal type of grain thresher recently developed by a Kansas inventor. In this the threshing and cleaning of the grain and the removal of the straw are all accomplished by a rapidly-revolving combination cylinder, fan, and beater extending lengthwise of the machine. This is still in the experimental stage, and it remains to be seen how its operation will compare with the ordinary type of thresher.

For the Stockman

"Among the new livestock-equipment devices might be mentioned a new commercial five-in-one whiffletree, or drawbar, which will accommodate any

number of horses, from two up to five or six, the changes being easily and quickly made, and the whole outfit being light and strong.

"Another new device is a hog oiler placed in a door or gateway, so that the hog receives a small amount of oil on his back and sides each time he passes through. Another one is a device for catching and holding a hog as he tries to go through a gateway. Still another is an automatic hog ringer, which is supposed to snap the ring in the hog's nose without the necessity of catching and holding him.

"Some improvements also are noticeable in tank-heater devices. One device has been put on the market which heats the stock water by using the heat from stable manure, a long pipe connected with the tank being buried in the heating manure, and the manure

being hauled out and replaced with fresh whenever the heat gets too low. Another device utilizes the heat from the exhaust of a gas engine for heating the stock tank. Also more use is being made of oil as fuel for tank heaters, several of these now being on the market.

"Soon we may expect a practical and fool-proof device by which used crankcase oil can be used for this purpose. When this is achieved, the problem of what to do with the used oil will be solved, and the tractor or automobile owner will save his used crankcase oil just as carefully as he does other valuable by-products. Let us hope, when this time comes, that he will not be so loath to change the oil in his car or tractor as many now are."

That lack of vibration, so conspicuous in Studebakers, costs us \$600,000 yearly in extra machining of crank shafts.

That matchless strength in vital parts comes from the costliest steels. For some we add 15% to the quoted price to get exactness in them.

That Chase Mohair, used in our closed cars, is made from the soft fleece of Angora goats. Cotton or ordinary wool, or a combination of both, could reduce our price \$100 to \$150 per car, but it would sacrifice Studebaker quality.

Note the bumpers, the steel trunk, the extra cord tires, the motometer, the courtesy light on some models. Figure what they would cost as extras.

See the Studebakers

Studebaker builds more fine cars than any other plant in the world.

Last year 145,167 wise motor car buyers paid \$201,000,000 for Studebakers.

The demand has almost trebled in the past three years.

It is folly to buy a car in this class without knowing what we give.

The infinite care

We employ 1,200 inspectors to make 30,000 inspections of the material and workmanship in each Studebaker car—before it leaves the factory.

If you want beauty, fine upholstery, rich finish and equipment, consider that Studebaker has had more experience in fine coach building than any other motor car maker.

* * *

These are facts you should know. They are inducing 150,000 per year to choose Studebaker cars.

Some sell under \$1,500. Some meet every requirement in size and power and luxury. But the chassis are all alike, save in size. The same steels, the same standards throughout. Every important Studebaker part represents the best we know.

* * *

People have learned these facts—hundreds of thousands of them. The demand for Studebakers has almost trebled in three years.

Investigate the reasons. You will find them by the scores. Then, if you choose a rival car, we shall have nothing more to say.

FOR over a quarter of a century, "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup has maintained its unchallenged position in Canadian homes, as the best table syrup.

It is good to you and good for you.

**CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

6

Four points of tire value

Mileage, traction, load carrying and riding comfort are the four points of a good tire.

You've always had the maximum of all four in Dominion Royal Cord Tires.

Today, with Web Cords and Sprayed Rubber you have the greatest tire value in Canada because these new processes are exclusive features of Dominion Royal Cord Tires in Canada—they give you still greater mileage without extra cost.



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Dominion Tires

are GOOD tires
Royal Cords — U-cords



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3 PLY COTTONWOOD VENEER PANELS

"The Universal Wallboard"

Means Heat Resistance

Lamatco is subjected to 300 degrees of heat throughout its drying process. It will not split, check, or pull away from the nails in dry, hot climates. Where interior walls are placed so as to be exposed to excessive heat—use Lamateo. There is no danger of any of the usual wallboard variations in Lamateo. Prove that statement—send for samples.

For natural grain panelling use Lamateo Finishes and get perfect results.

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Put Your Idle Acres to Work

The Case Against the Bare Summerfallow—By Gordon McLaren

THE Dominion government estimate of Manitoba's crop shows that 6,719,522 acres grew \$60,706,700 worth of crop, an average acre value of less than \$10; the area summerfallowed was 1,518,000, or roughly 23 1/3 per cent. What are the taxation charges per acre? The total cultivated area is 8,237,522. Assuming that our farms pay one-half of our annual tax bill, the average acre charge for our cultivated farm lands is slightly over \$3.00 per acre.

Twenty-two and one-third per cent. of our cultivated land produced absolutely nothing in 1923. Add up the charges against those idle acres—cost of working summerfallow, \$5.00 to \$10 per acre; interest and rental costs \$3.00 per acre; taxation \$3.00 per acre; total \$11 to \$16 per acre. Total for the whole area from 15 to 25 million dollars.

The cost of letting those acres lie idle is the same as the net value of our crops and equal to at least one-third of our annual tax bill. The charge against each acre of summerfallow for 1922 is equal to the average acre production for 1923.

Why not put these idle acres to work to produce something to help pay our annual tax and interest bill?

If Idle Acres Worked

Let us suppose that one-half of our summerfallow area had been devoted to sweet clover, brome or rye grass, for hay and pasture, and the other 50 per cent. used for producing intertilled crops—corn, small grain in rows, potatoes or roots. These crops would have had a value of 750,000 acres grass at \$10 per acre, \$7,500,000; 750,000 acres intertilled crops at \$20 per acre, \$15,000,000. Total \$22,500,000. The value of our farm products would have been increased from \$60,000,000 to \$82,500,000.

Consider the question in detail. In a rust year like 1923, our gross crop values would have been higher had more of our wheat crop been sown on corn or hay land sod, owing to the well known fact that wheat is rank and late on summerfallow compared with the two foregoing. We who advocate the substitution of intertilled and grass crops in place of the bare fallow always have this ideal before us; the adoption of this plan of rotation will not decrease Manitoba's wheat acreage, but will increase our acre yields and raise the grade. Today we produce too much No. 3 Northern and Feed Wheat.

What is the case in favor of the bare summerfallow? It conserves moisture and destroys weeds. It has been proven beyond a doubt that intertilled crops conserve moisture as effectively as the fallow. Destroy weeds? This method of weed killing has been practiced for 40 years; today Manitoba has more noxious weeds per square mile than any part of the American continent. Why is it that the districts where summerfallow has been practiced the longest are the worst infested with weeds? Are all the farmers in the sow thistle belt or the Russian thistle territory poor farmers? No! In this

section bare summerfallow as a means of checking Russian thistle or wild oats is an expensive joke.

Offer a Suggestion

Would you substitute corn for bare fallow to kill sow thistle? Frankly, no. The sow thistle belt is Manitoba's richest and highest-priced soil. It is a country where intensive farms, the 40 or 80-acre farms, would be a profitable proposition. This suggestion is offered. This territory could be developed into a sugar beet belt on an enormous scale, so that it would supply Canada with sugar and build up an export trade.

What is the case against the bare fallow? It depletes the soil of nitrogen, robs it of humus and causes soil drifting. It is responsible for giving this section of Manitoba in 1923 the highest cost per bushel to grow wheat, and one of the lowest average yields, 9.6 per acre, and that in a year of abundant rainfall.

The combination of summerfallow and one-crop farming is responsible for hundreds of abandoned farms on which the profitable production of small grain crops is no longer possible.

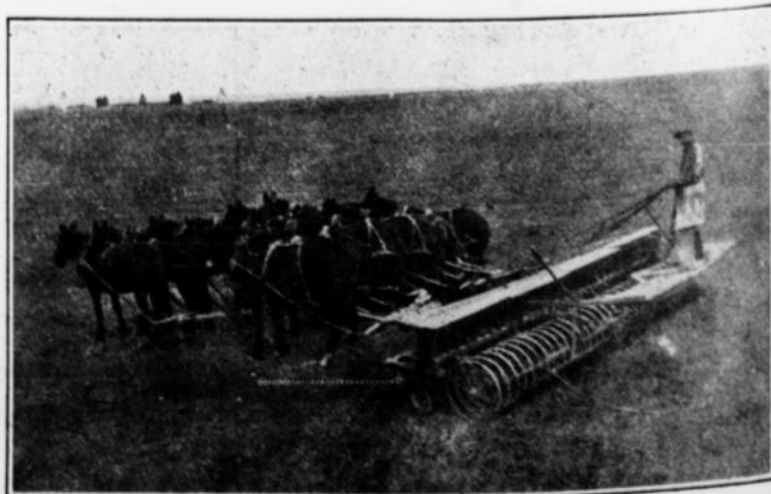
Mr. Madge, of Virden, speaking at a recent meeting of our Histon U.F.M. local, stated: "We fallow one-third of our land to grow a crop of wheat that does not pay working expenses, and use one-third to grow feed for our working horses." He put the case against the bare fallow in a nutshell. Its practice limits diversified farming to keeping a few milk cows and one or two brood sows. One of the weak points in livestock husbandry in Manitoba is lack of suitable feeds, lack of suitable fodder crops in the humid districts and suitable fodder and feed grain crops in the dry southwest. These crops cannot be grown in sufficient quantity on the average farm to make livestock profitable and practice bare summerfallowing at the same time.

Other Aspects of Case

One argument in favor of the proposed change is its relation to the labor problem. It would reduce the cost of harvesting and threshing our cereal crops, as enough additional men would be employed on our farms during the summer and winter months that it would be unnecessary to bring excursionists from the East. In 1923 Manitoba farmers employed 17,580 men during the summer months at an average wage of \$36 per month, and 42,540 men during harvest and threshing at an average wage of \$54 per month. The proposed change would employ at least 22,000 additional men during the summer and winter months.

The writer has interviewed a great number of farmers who left their farms or went broke the last two years, and all stated the main reason they had to quit was "high cost of threshing." We all know that threshers are not profiteers, the high cost of threshing is directly due to high wages.

What are the debts that have made farming seem a hopeless proposition to hundreds of us? Store bills? No. Mortgages, land payments, machine



A battery of press drills drawn by 12 horses and seeding a strip 24 ft. wide, in use by R. C. Crane, Champion, Alta. Mr. Crane has used this outfit successfully for the last four years. He also plows with 12 horses.

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Inflamed and Itched Badly. Cuticura Healed.

"My trouble began with a breaking out of pimples at the edge of my hair which soon spread to my forehead. At first the pimples were very small but became larger and were inflamed. They itched badly for a while and were so embarrassing that I hated to go out. My hair fell out."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and in two or three weeks I was healed." (Signed) Miss Georgia McMillan, 1913 Summit Blvd., Spokane, Wash., July 10, 1923.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2619, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

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every fifth year since commencing business 1892

Business-in-force, 1923 \$351,402,105

Assets, 1923 56,235,142

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RADIO BATTERY

at the lowest price ask your dealer for RELIABLE "A," "B," or "C" Battery

If your dealer does not have them in stock write The Dominion Battery Co. Ltd. Mill and Trinity Sts., Toronto



Cattle Labels

No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples.

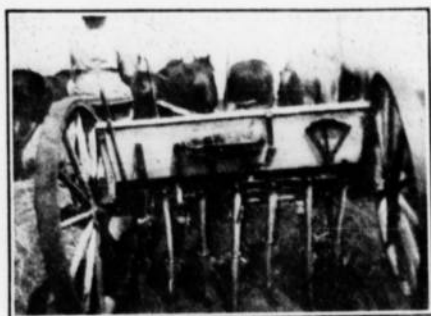
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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug stores or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

debts, and money we borrowed in adverse seasons to buy seed and feed. To pay these debts we must produce crops at a profit. If we practice diversified farming the profits from the crops grown in place of the bare fallow will



This is an outfit in use by Norman W. Abrey, Souris, Man., who plows with a three-furrow plow, and seeds at the same time with a seeder cut down from a larger drill. The small seeder sows exactly the same width as turned over by the plow. The yield from land sown with this combined implement last year was so satisfactory that several of his neighbors are putting the idea into use this year. Four or five are also being used in the Bethel-Deleau district.

pay our debts, pay the needed hired help and give us capital to erect permanent buildings and fences, and buy the additional machinery needed. This has been done by individual farmers. It is fact not theory.

An Experience With Rye Grass

Some years ago I had a five-acre piece of land that was foul with wild oats, but free from infestation with grass. I summerfallowed it in a dry year and consequently did not get a complete germination of the wild oats in the soil. It occurred to me to sow this land with rye grass and a nurse crop of oats.

I had the experience which I expect is common with all novices—that of getting an uneven seeding. I mixed 14 pounds of rye grass seed with one bushel of oats and sowed at that rate per acre with the ordinary drill. However, over most of the field I got a good stand. I cut the oats green and got 95 per cent. of the wild oats with it. The shocks were removed right away, and I was surprised at the rate at which the grass came ahead. Shortly after the shocks were off the field I went over it with a drag-harrow, made of two twelve-foot 2x4's, nailed together with brush in between. That was sufficient to make a mulch and save moisture without being so severe as to hurt the young grass. I noticed that there was a new growth of wild oats, whether from seed, only just then germinating, or whether from the old roots, I was not sure.

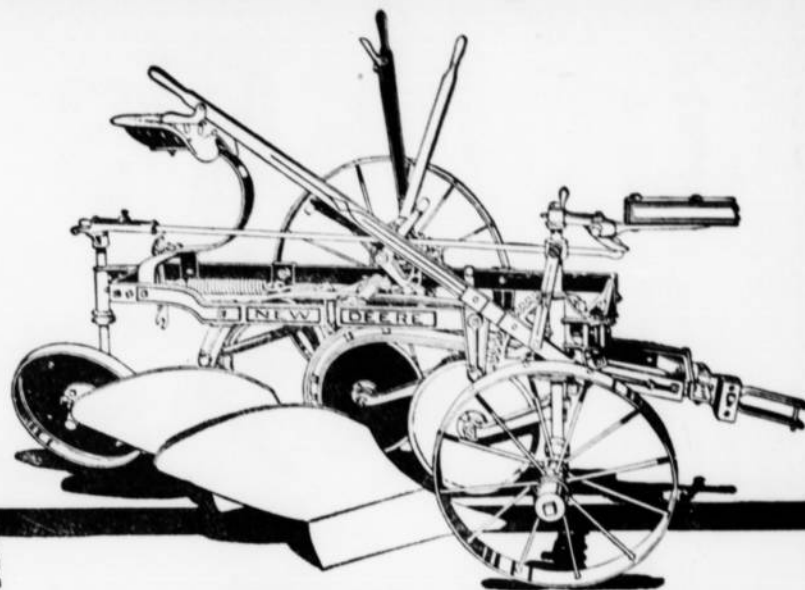
After threshing, the stock ran on this field and kept everything down. In the second year, I had a beautiful clean stand of hay which I let go to seed. This seed crop, cut with a binder, and shocked as one would a grain crop, yielded 250 pounds. I noticed that there was considerable loss from shattering and concluded that it had stood too long, so in the third year I cut it as soon as the heads began to turn color.

I put a few sheaves away for exhibition purposes in the barn where a continual draft of air passes through them. These were afterwards threshed out by hand. The main portion of the crop was stacked. I find that, providing it doesn't rain, I get a better sample of seed by stacking out of doors than I get from storing the sheaves in the barn.

In the third year of my rye grass experience, I waited till grain threshing was over, when I carted my stacked crop over to the thresherman. In order to do the work, he removed all the cones but one row. By so doing, and by lowering this one remaining row you will find that you will not get so many short, broken pieces of straw in the seed.

It is best to remove the weed and seed screen as no weeds can be taken out anyway. The weed screen going under the separator must be closed. The weighing hopper must be left open to allow the grass seed to run out as it is elevated. You will find it quite impossible to weigh it with the grain weigher.

If the sheaves have been made small,



How Much Per Acre Does It Cost?

Look ahead through the long life of the New Deere you need this spring. Think of those years and years of exceptionally good plowing in it. How much per acre will its long and faithful service cost you?

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—the correctly-balanced, all-wheel-carried plow that pulls unusually light

—the plow with the combined hand and foot lift; a boy can operate it

—the plow that lasts much longer than an ordinary plow and requires fewer repairs.

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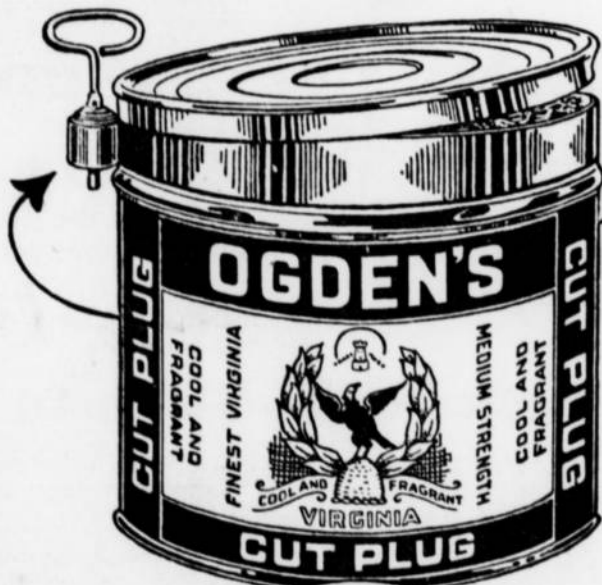
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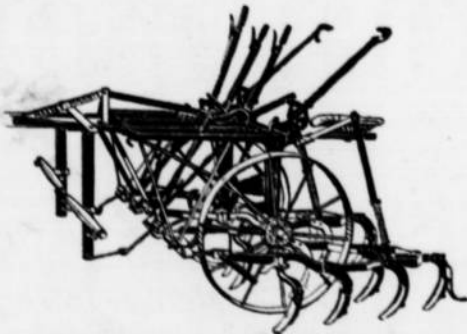
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SHEEP	DOGS	MACHINERY

See the Farmers' Market Place on Page 28 of this issue

you will find that you can thresh the stuff fairly fast.

In spite of the fact that my crop had only one rain on it, in my third year of grass growing, I had two good loads to the acre. I cut it just as it was in the bloom, and having a nice drying wind and abundance of sunshine, I put it in a stack and thatched it with oat bundles. After I had it thatched, I pulled it by hand, and when within 36 inches of the ground, I cut it with a hay knife, a gentle slope to the ground so that the rain would drip from the eave where I had commenced to cut. Put up like this, I believe it would keep for twenty years in this climate.

I have never tried rye grass for pasturing, but I do know that my stock seems to prefer to pick on an adjacent field of brome. This rye grass field was plowed the fourth year early in the spring and replowed at the end of July. It lay then till just before wheat harvest when it was disced and harrowed. I have never had any trouble on account of rye grass persisting, and I find that the fibre lasts for a considerable time after the field is put back to grain production.—A. E. Dowling.

Flax as Nurse Crop

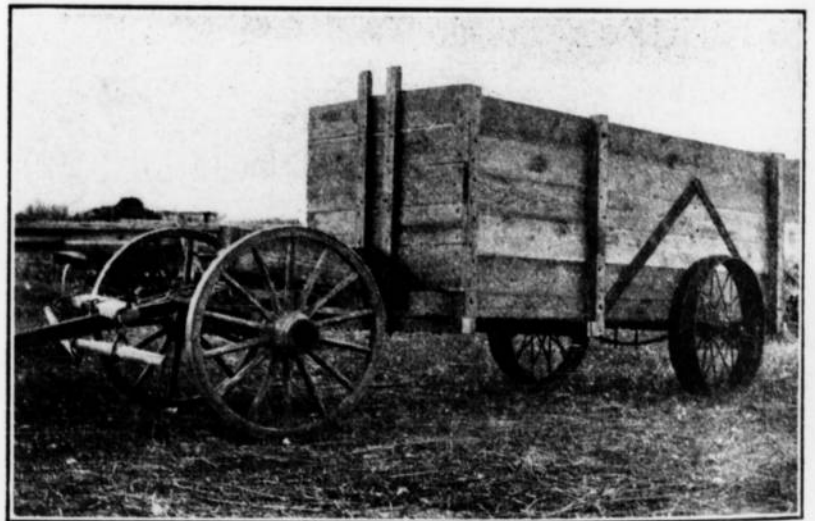
In North Dakota flax is becoming popular as a nurse crop for alfalfa and for those grasses which, like western rye grass do not make much growth in

their first year before harvest. The advantages of flax are that it is not a leafy crop and does not shade the alfalfa unduly; flax does not extract moisture from the ground as some other grain crops do; lastly, flax is usually given a firm seed-bed, which is a condition favorable to good germination and a high percentage of strong, young alfalfa plants.

Stocker and Feeder Show News

The preparations for Winnipeg's second stocker and feeder show began with a monster barbecue held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel in this city on May 12. Over 600 persons sat down to eat choice cuts from J. D. McGregor's champion Glencarnock Victor V. The large attendance of prominent business men may be partly explained by the hope of hearing from the same platform Canada's two railroad presidents, E. W. Beatty and Sir Henry Thornton. Unhappily, Sir Henry was prevented from attending by the operation performed that day on his son, but his place was acceptably filled by W. D. Robb, senior vice-president of the C.N.R. Sir James Aikins discharged the duties of chairman. The third prominent speaker was John Clay, of Chicago, one of the largest livestock operators in the United States. The date fixed for the show is October 11 to 14.

GRAIN WAGON FROM JUNK



The tendency on most farms to make more effective use of man labor by driving larger horse outfits in the performance of road as well as field work, brings into prominence the question of vehicles capable of holding larger quantities of grain than the standard type of grain wagon or tank. In the fence corners and junk piles of most farms are to be found material which, with the addition of \$50 worth of lumber and bolts, a wagon suitable to meet this growing need can be made.

Perhaps you will say you need your truck under the cook-car or bunk-car, but you must remember that the more jobs you can have one piece of machinery do, the less overhead expense you will have. In most localities grain is not hauled until after threshing, and a cook-car could be easily blocked up against a building (so the wind would not blow it over) and the trucks removed. I know two men that were hard up and even blocked up their separators and used the trucks when they were not threshing. If kept well oiled, unless over-loaded, most of these heavy wheels are not likely to wear out as quickly as an ordinary wagon wheel.

By referring to the picture you will notice the 6 x 10 projecting at the front end is held up by the front half of a wagon gear, placed far enough in front of the box to clear everything when turning. The box is 12 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep, inside measurements. It is built with two-inch material for bottom, sides and ends. To strengthen the body from end to end along each lower corner there is a good 6 x 6 projecting a few inches at the front. Across, under the bottom, four feet from the front, is a good 4 x 6. From this 4 x 6, forward through the front end-gate to the wagon axle in front, is a good 6 x 10, put in in such a way that there are

no holes bored through it near the end gate. All other important frame work is 4 x 4 (3 1/2 x 3 1/2 actual size), except the two uprights on each end-gate which are 2 x 4.

The rear axle is placed four feet from the rear end and carries 5/6 of the load. The axle is of iron and to prevent it damaging the wood, a plate one-quarter inch thick, eight inches wide and clear across the box, is placed between the box and axle. The wheels run quite close to the box so the 4 x 4 uprights above the axle are placed on the inside.

The bottom plank and inner edges of 6 x 6's lengthwise lower corners are plowed, and 1/2 x 1/2-inch window-stop placed in all floor points to prevent leaking in case floor planks shrink. The sheeting and floor is all bolted on with 1/2-inch bolts. Heavy joints are held with 1/2-inch or larger bolts. The front axle is held to the 6 x 10 by a king bolt fitting loosely in iron under 6 x 10 and held to the box by short reach, well ironed. The end of the reach is held to the box by iron straps running under floor with angle braces to 6 x 6's at the sides, a similar arrangement at the rear provides for hitching wagons behind.

This box holds 153 bushels of wheat and the axle is only 2 1/2 x 2 1/2, which is not strong enough, so it began to bend after running over the frozen ground a month or so, but we have stronger axles that we can easily put under. We may use larger wheels and put the shaft directly through the box. It would make it run easily and not give trouble much in unloading. However, we did not notice that it drew heavier than other large loads. It will take two good men about a week to build it and if well painted, it should last a life-time. I do not believe the iron braces on the sides are necessary.—James E. Moserip, Major, Sask.

Cooling Cream

On the average farm the most efficient and convenient method of cooling cream is to place the cream can in cold water, preferably running water. On the larger specialized dairy farms where a milk-house is a part of the regular equipment, the water from the pump runs through a concrete trough in the milk-house, or the dairyman may be fortunate enough to have a spring on his place and have running water through a "spring house." This is an ideal way of caring for the cream, but on the general farm where dairying is more or less a side line, and where a milk-house is often not a part of the regular equipment, the outfit shown in the illustrations furnishes a very satisfactory method of keeping the cream cool and sweet.

An ordinary pickle barrel has been fitted for the purpose and placed between the pump and the stock-watering trough. The intake pipe is inserted into the barrel between the two top hoops, with an elbow on the pipe so that it extends on down to within a few inches of the bottom of the barrel. A two-inch outlet pipe is placed on the opposite side of the barrel about three

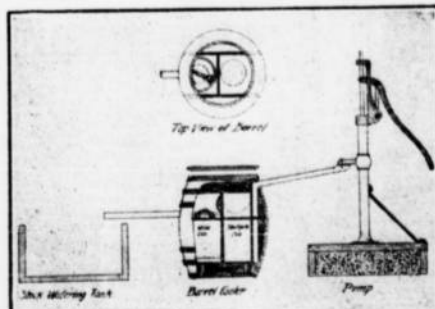
inches below the intake. This causes the water to circulate through the barrel. A support should be placed in the bottom of the barrel so that the tops of the cream cans are a few inches above the water level and the barrel should be covered.

When cream first comes from the separator it is warm and in ideal condition for bacterial decomposition. If it is cooled promptly, the activity of the bacteria is checked and the cream will keep sweet for some time. The lower the temperature to which the cream is cooled, of course, the longer it will keep in good condition.

The freshly-separated cream should not be placed directly into the can containing the accumulated cream, but should first be cooled in a separate can called a "shot-gun" can, which is kept in the barrel along with the accumulated cream until the next separation.



This simple contrivance enables the owner to sell all his dairy output as sweet cream and to get the premium for that grade.



Cross section of the cream-cooling apparatus

tion. Just before the next separation the cream in the "shot-gun" can is poured into the can of accumulated cream, and the "shot-gun" can used again for cooling the freshly-separated cream. The accumulated cream should be thoroughly stirred immediately after adding each batch of new cream.

In view of the higher prices paid for sweet cream under the government grading regulations, this contrivance will pay for itself in an incredibly short time.

Shorthorn Makes New Record

Melba 15th of Darbalara, an Australian Shorthorn cow, has produced 29,755 lbs. milk containing 1,395 lbs. of butter in 300 days. The Shorthorn World states that this butter yield stands as a world's record, the nearest approach having been the case of the Holstein, DeKol Plus Segis, which produced 1,348 lbs. of butter, not in 300 days but in 365 days. Furthermore, Melba 15th was milked but three times daily, whereas the Holstein cow in this case was milked four times daily.

During a three-month dry period in 1923, the weight of this marvelous cow, Melba 15th, went from 1,680 lbs. to 2,128 lbs., just before calving. The comment of the Shorthorn World is that by this performance she showed that when it was time to make milk she proved herself a world beater, and when dry she showed that she was capable of putting on beef like a real beef animal.

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Women's ideals of what a cream separator should be are all summed up in the Renfrew. It is the steady, reliable worker a woman likes to have around. The supply tank is low; milk can be poured in without heavy lifting. The crank is high, just right to save backaches. It is easy to clean and is easy running. It lives long, never gets balky, and requires oiling but four times a year. In addition to that, the

Renfrew CREAM SEPARATOR

is the most efficient, closest skimming separator made. Under tests at Government Dairy Schools Renfrew Separators taken at random from stock have got 99.99 per cent. of the butter fat from the milk! Women easily appreciate what that means in extra profits. Write us for more complete particulars.

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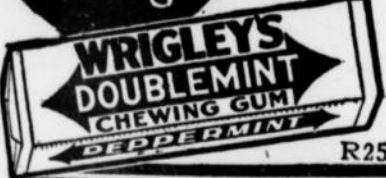
Chew it after every meal

It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how

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Whitens teeth, sweetens breath and it's the goody that La-s-t-s.

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- No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
- No. 125—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 153—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Grain Growers' Sunday

At a meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in the Central office, on May 8 and 9, it was decided that Sunday, June 22, should be set apart this year as Grain Growers' Sunday, and it is hoped that locals in all parts of the province will bear this date in mind, and that the members will do everything in their power to make the celebration this year an outstanding success.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the placing in the limelight of one Sunday in the year which farmers can regard as being in some sense their own will not only be a help and an inspiration to the farming community, but will also do much to bring the various classes in the province to a better understanding as to their mutual duties and responsibilities. As to the desirability of such an understanding, and as to the good that may result from it there cannot be any doubt, and it is to be hoped that every local will take this question up in good time, and bring the matter to the attention of ministers or such other persons as they believe will be able to give them the best service.

As in previous years the Central office will be pleased to help in every way possible, either by arranging for speakers or by the supply of literature which will help to give those who are to conduct the services an insight into

the foundation principles of the farmers' movement.

Cobourg Stages a Drive

A membership drive has been staged recently by the Cobourg Grain Growers' Association, with Messrs. Ellis Johnstone and Gordon Thomson, as captains, which brought in a membership of about 115 members. The losing side was to put on a concert as a forfeit for not working harder, and Mr. Thomson's side was the unlucky one. All credit is due Mr. Thomson, however, who worked hard to uphold the honors of the north side of the district. The first prize was won by Mrs. George Maharg, which was \$5.00, given by the local, and the second prize was won by Mrs. W. H. Johnstone. This prize was donated by Mrs. J. A. Thomson, and consisted of a setting of pure-bred Wyandotte eggs.

Consumers' Credit

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Gilbert local, at Horse Lake, viz.:

"Whereas, under the present system the banks give credit to manufacturers and importers in order that they may sell on credit to wholesalers and jobbers who sell again on credit to retailers who in turn sell on credit to consumers, and, whereas, we believe that this is a very wasteful system owing to pyramiding of interest charges, collection charges and bad debt provisions; Resolved that we request our Central office to use its influence with banks and farmers to have the farmer buy everything for cash, the banks providing adequate credit to them for that purpose."

S.G.G.A. Notes

A new local of the S.G.G.A., under the name of Halich G.G.A. was recently organized at Rushville, in the Wynyard district, with an initial membership of 11, which the secretary hopes soon to increase to 20 or 25. J. E. Angielski was appointed secretary of the local.

Another new local has been formed at Elfros, to be known as Royal Rock G.G.A. We are expecting it to be as majestic and as firm as its name. The local, of which Iver Anderson is secretary, has started on its career with 13 members. We are not the least superstitious about the number 13, and are looking for a right royal addition to the ranks of the local at an early date. The local starts with a clean sheet so far as Central is concerned, each member being fully paid up.

"We are in a flourishing condition at present with 72 members and good interest in the wheat pool and matters of the day." This is the declaration of Geo. A. Bagshaw, secretary of the Birsay G.G.A. In addition to the payment of fees the local authorized the payment of \$10 to the general organization fund of the association, for which much thanks. Birsay local is alive, and gives every indication of remaining so.

Henry Briggs, of Unity, Saskatchewan, announces the re-organization of the Buccleugh local, with himself as secretary. Owing to bad business management the local had gradually fallen off in membership, but the leaven is still in work, and with the advent of new officers it is believed that better business methods will be adopted, with a revival of interest as a consequence.

"The Willowvale Grain Growers' local approves of the services of the legal bureau," says the secretary, B. H. Barker, in forwarding a subscription of \$5.00 to the emergency fund. The experience of the local with the bureau, he says, has been very satisfactory. This is a department of the S.G.G.A. that many locals remember only when some member is unfortunate enough to get into a legal tangle. Perhaps the example of Willowvale will act as a spur to others to "Go and do likewise."



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Alberta

Grande Prairie Convention

The annual convention of the Grande Prairie U.F.A. District Association, held in Grande Prairie recently, elected as officers for the ensuing year, Robert Cochrane, president; Hugh Allen, vice-president, and E. H. Keith, secretary.

Resolutions passed by the convention asked that the railway graded 15 miles west from Grande Prairie and surveyed to a point near Beaverlodge, should be built in a south-westerly direction, to give transportation facilities to the people of the Redwillow and Rio Grande districts; that if the C.P.R. should not purchase the E.D. & B.C.Ry., when the present lease expires, the provincial government should on no account release it to the C.P.R., but should endeavor to dispose of it to the C.N.R. A third resolution asked that the highways of the province be placed under the control of an independent commissioner. Others asked for changes in the local telephone system and rural mail service; advocated the institution of outward grading from packing plants by government inspectors; and asked for improvements in the stock yards at Clairmont and Sexsmith.

Although the attendance was somewhat reduced on account of bad weather and road conditions, keen interest was shown by the delegates. Reports of the recent drive were most encouraging, nearly all locals having made increases in their membership.

U.F.A. Notes

In arranging the April meeting of Riverton local, the Junior members included a debate, Resolved That Divorce Should be Made Easier, between junior and senior teams. The negative team, Donald Mathison and Bennie Timonson, were declared the winners.

Two interesting meetings, concluding with entertainments and refreshments, have already been held by the new Bellevue local, in the Rumsey district. This local has 22 members, and the officers are A. O. Sandberg and J. M. Reid.

East Springs local, near Redcliff, was re-organized recently. Robert Marty is the president and Tom Hulland the secretary.

A new local was organized near Barons, lately, by officers and members of Rocky Coulee local. The new local, named Garden Prairie local, has for its officers C. H. Crowe and W. J. Sherwood.

Spedden local, in East Edmonton constituency, begins with 26 members. A. Schmalzbauer and S. Cromwell are the president and secretary. Members of Vilna local assisted in the organization.

Hugh T. Peden and James Lindsay are the officers of the new Boling Green local in the Minburn district.

C. Riis was the organizer of Durham local, near Blackfalds. H. Pickering was chosen president and Arthur W. Gill, secretary.

Lavada local, which will meet in the Lavada schoolhouse, was organized recently with T. H. Gilpin and Wm. Cleghorn as president and secretary.

Stubno local, in the Innisfree district, begins with 13 members. W. Luckeshewich and W. Tym are president and secretary, respectively.

F. Oberhamer is secretary of the new Fifteen Mile Lake local, near Medicine Hat.

Manitoba

Neepawa District Activities

Under the energetic leadership of A. J. M. Poole, the Neepawa District Board is planning an extensive organization campaign for the summer months. A series of meetings at "key" points is being arranged, and a comprehensive program prepared. Many matters of vital importance to the farmers will be discussed, including such practical subjects as hog grading, egg and poultry grading and marketing, production and curing of fodder feeds, and problems relating to cost of production, etc. and, in addition to these, the value and need of a strong virile farmers' organization will be presented, and a strong plea made for active support to the

U.F.M. Some entertaining features will be added to the program, thus ensuring a good time for young and old. It is intended that these conferences shall hold afternoon and evening sessions, supper to take the nature of a basket picnic.

In the promotion of these conferences the district board has the wholehearted co-operation of the Extension Service of the Agricultural College, and speakers from that organization will deal with practical farm problems. It is hoped that facilities for demonstrations in hog grading, egg and poultry grading may be provided so as to illustrate the type and quality that the market demands. The U.F.M. will provide the best speakers possible to discuss the work of the association.

The points at which these meetings are to be held include McCreary, Alonsa, North Star, Macgregor, Plumas, Birnie, Franklin and Brookdale. All local associations adjacent to these points will be asked to co-operate and make these meetings successful.

We feel that the Neepawa board is to be congratulated on the initiative herein shown, and these meetings should do much to again suggest to our farmers something of the value of the U.F.M. and of the services rendered by the organization. Renewed interest

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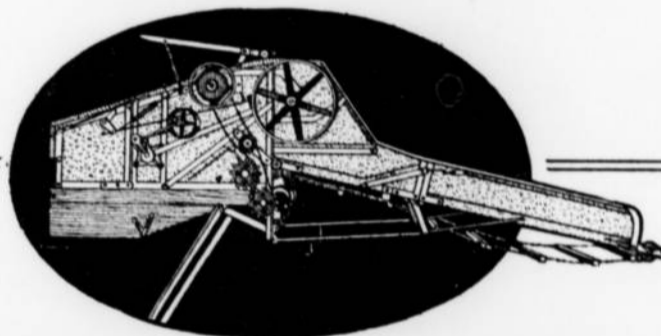
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means larger membership: larger membership means greater efficiency and service in the organization. Efficiency in organization means a greater measure of justice and prosperity to the farmers. And so the Neepawa board propose that the farmer promote his own interests through organizations functioning efficiently and continuously.

U.F.M. Notes

A special feature of the Forrest U.F.W.M. meeting which was held recently at the home of Mrs. C. Watkins, was a debate, Is Life in the Country More Favorable to Human Development Than Life in the City? Mrs. F. Rogers and Mrs. N. Leybourne supported the affirmative, and Mrs. J. Blythe and Mrs. J. Gray, supported the negative. The judges, who were Mrs. H. H. Leybourne, Mrs. C. Durnin and C. Watkins, gave their decision in

favor of the affirmative. After the debate refreshments were served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Clark.

A. H. Sloane, secretary, Cypress St. Lawrence U.F.M., writes as follows: "Please send me a few more seed grain certificates. After seeding is over I am going to get busy on a canvass for members, and if I can't get the membership fees then, I will try to get promises, and get them in the fall."

A new local of the U.F.M. to be known as the Ralph Connor local, was organized a few days ago, and has enrolled ten members to date. The officers elected are as follows: President, H. Baker, Zant; vice-president, J. Bjornson; secretary, L. J. E. Murray; directors, T. Johnson, S. Arnsen, G. Johnson, W. Beaudry, H. Hallson.

Valley River U.F.M. local has been re-organized with the following officers: President, B. F. Boughen; vice-president, W. A. McQuay; secretary, Alf. Meakin.

The Alberta Legislature

Continued from Page 8

the present time, in spite of rigid economies, the minister, Hon V. W. Smith, announced that no advance in rural charges would be made this year. Back in 1919, the Chicago telephone expert, W. G. Wray, who carried out an exhaustive survey of the Alberta provincially-owned system recommended that a 100 per cent. increase in rural rates was imperative. No action was ever taken on this suggestion by the government.

The Session's Legislation

Volume of legislation this session did not by any means reach the high water mark of recent years, 54 bills being introduced. Of 46 public bills 40 became law, and of eight private bills seven were passed. However, an unusually heavy grist of statute law amendments was dumped into the hopper in the last three days of the session, there being as many of these tabloid measures as there were bills submitted during the 11 weeks.

Following are some of the bills passed or otherwise dealt with during the session:

Government Liquor Control Act—Provides for sale of hard liquor by government vendors under the permit system, vendors stores to remain open not later than 8 p.m. Beer may be sold by the breweries under permit and delivered to householders. Beer may also be sold in licensed places, these being restricted to hotels and to members only in certain old established clubs. These licensed premises must close at nine o'clock on Saturday nights, and 10 p.m. other days of the week. Beer permits will cost \$1.00 each; for beer and liquor both \$2.00; temporary permits for tourists \$1.00 per month. Liquor may be consumed in private residences and hotel guest rooms, but not in public dining-rooms or over bars. The liquor commissioner regulates all sales, etc., including advertising in newspapers. Billboard advertising is prohibited. Druggists are limited to keeping one 40-ounce bottle of liquor on the premises to be sold on prescription only. The government will collect a tax of 12½ cents a gallon on sale of beer by the breweries in addition to a heavy license on such premises, and all hotels licensed to sell beer will pay an annual fee based on population of the municipality.

Local option areas may be created by petition under the act, this to determine whether or not liquor vendors' stores or licensed places shall be established within the area. Distribution of liquor in such areas from outside vendors' stores will be allowed.

No provision will be made for a division of the profits from liquor control with municipalities until 1925. Premier Greenfield said the government proposed to give municipalities 35 per cent. of the profits. Twenty-three vendors' stores will be opened in various centres of the province when the new act comes into effect probably about June 1.

Main Highways Loan Act
Authorizes the government to raise



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these bonds. The road program is
designed to extend over a period of
five years and to take care of approxi-
mately 2,500 miles of highways, of
which 2,000 are constructed but in need
of reconditioning.

New Election Act

Election Act — Proportional repre-
sentation adopted in the more than one-
member constituencies, and the prefer-
ential ballot in single-member divisions.
Provides new method of swearing in
voters whose names are left off the list.
City polls open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.;
country polls from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Not
more than 30 or less than 20 days shall
elapse between date of writ and nomi-
nation day, with polling on tenth day
after nomination. By-elections must be
held with 120 days of vacancy. Two
months instead of three months' resi-
dence in electoral division. Voters' lists
will be available without charge to all
candidates. Election lists will be used
in by-elections. Candidates must still
make a \$100 deposit, although a bitter
fight was waged in the House to have
the election deposit abolished.

Alberta Farm Loan Act—Replaces
Farm Loan Act of 1917, which was never
placed in operation. Establishes farm
loan board of three members with
power to obtain working capital by
sale of provincial bonds, this to be
loaned bona fide farmers for a period
of 30 years on the amortization plan,
such loans being limited to 50 per cent.
of the appraised value of the land.
Borrowers must take capital shares of
\$5.00 each in local farm loan associa-
tions, on a basis of two shares for each
\$100 applied for.

Agricultural Department Act amend-
ments—Increases advance to minister
from \$100,000 to \$250,000, to provide
for the purchase and marketing of seed
grain, cattle, butter, eggs, cream and
poultry.

Game Act amendments—Open season
for grouse, partridge and prairie chicken
extended to whole month of
October; open season for Hungarian
partridge from September 15 to Novem-
ber 15, bag limit not more than 15 a
day or 75 the season. Resident big
game licenses reduced from \$2.50 to
\$1.00.

Municipal Hail Act amendments—
Instead of all lands within an area
coming under act automatically unless
owners make application for exemption,
land owners must now apply for admis-
sion and have property clear of tax
arrears. Limits of the act extended to
include all municipal districts in the
province. Maximum indemnity for
total loss \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10 per acre,
according to the original application.

Livestock Encouragement Act amend-
ments—Where members of one of the
original borrowing groups under the
"Cow Bill" pay their several or in-
dividual obligations they are released
from joint responsibility on the notes
of the others. Large numbers of bor-
rowers under the act of 1917, have left
the province, and it was stated in the
House that the province may eventually
be forced to assume obligations to the
extent of \$1,400,000 as a result.

Vital Statistics Act amendments—
Where parents of any illegitimate child
born within the province are afterward
married the child shall be registered as
legitimate; where the child is born out-
side the province and the parents be-
come domiciled in Alberta such child
shall have a record of its legitimation
upon a special register in the registrar's
office.

Slot Machine Act—Prohibits opera-
tion of all slot machines after the act
is proclaimed, probably about June 1.
Such devices were some years ago pro-
nounced legal by the supreme court
of Alberta, and appeal in the case
denied to the government. They are
taxed at the present time by the prov-
ince as well as by municipalities.

Co-operative Association Act—En-
ables such marketing organizations to
incorporate on the basis of membership
instead of capital shares, and provides
special powers for these associations to
carry on co-operative marketing opera-
tions.

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To the Man who owns--

a Ford

In design, construction, operation, and lubrication, the Ford is unique. The engine oil must adequately and efficiently lubricate both transmission and multiple disc clutch. In Ford Engine lubrication the following points must be considered:

1. The Ford connecting rod bearings have no oil holes or oil grooves, nor are the lower ends of the connecting rods equipped with oil dippers or splashers. Hence the need for oil which atomizes readily and distributes freely throughout the entire bearing area.
2. The Ford pistons over-run the valve seat level. Any excess of oil carried up by the pistons readily finds its way onto the valves and seats. Hence the need of a clean-burning and non-carbon forming lubricant. Otherwise gumming of the valves results.
3. The Ford Planetary transmission operates in a bath of engine oil. The close-fitting sleeves and bushings demand a free-flowing oil of correct body to insure thorough distribution to these parts.
4. The Ford multiple disc clutch operates continually in a bath of engine oil. A free-flowing oil of the correct body and character is necessary to assure positive, quick engagement with no slipping and an instantaneous release of the clutch without dragging.
5. Chattering of Ford transmission bands comes from incorrectly adjusted bands on worn out linings, and is aggravated by unburned fuel mixed with the lubricating oil. In such cases the diluted oil should be replaced with fresh oil and the bands correctly adjusted or the linings renewed. To attempt to remedy such mechanical conditions by the use of so-called "anti-chattering" oils containing foreign material which may separate, or lard oil, wood grease or other animal fats which decompose under heat, is obviously wrong and likely to cause gumming of the valve stems, carbon deposit and other troubles.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is free from foreign material or animal fats. It is of the correct body, character and fluidity and especially manufactured to scientifically meet the exacting requirements of Ford cars both summer and winter.

a Chevrolet

In your Chevrolet Superior car economy and acceleration are secured through the use of a high compression valve-in-head engine. Close fitting cast iron pistons are employed and each of these is equipped with three rings above the piston pin. To prevent excessive quantities of oil passing the rings, an oil return groove with two drain holes is provided just below the third ring.

The lubricating system is of the splash circulating type in which the oil is fed to the splash troughs by means of a gear pump connected with the generator drive shaft. The cylinders, pistons and all other working parts in the crankcase except the centre main bearing are lubricated by the oil mist which is created by the connecting rod dippers dipping into the oil in the splash troughs. Oil is fed to the centre main bearing by a supply pipe connecting directly with the oil pump and pressure gauge piping.

When present day fuels are ignited in engine cylinders where carbon deposits have accumulated they tend to burn in a peculiar manner, causing the familiar carbon knock or "ping" which occurs when the spark is advanced excessively or the throttle opened suddenly. When care is taken to prevent excessive heat radiation from the cylinders and high compressions are used to promote fuel economy, this tendency of the fuel to knock or "ping" in the presence of carbon deposits is accentuated. Consequently it is important to minimize the possibility for carbon formations.

To meet the requirements of the Chevrolet lubricating system and to reduce carbon formations in this engine to a minimum, we recommend Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic for both summer and winter use. This oil is of the proper body and character to provide adequate engine lubrication under all operating conditions. It should also be used in all Chevrolet 490 models.

a Studebaker

(Big Six—Special Six—Light Six Models)
Studebaker engines are of the six-cylinder, four-stroke cycle, vertical type. The cylinder head is detachable and the valve arrangement is of the L-head type.

Studebaker pistons are equipped with a special oil-return groove and oil drain holes which allow excess quantities of oil on the cylinder walls to drain back into the crankcase reservoir.

The Studebaker lubricating system is of the splash circulating type, employing a gear type oil pump located on the outside of the crankcase and considerably above the oil level.

The lubrication of the cylinder walls, the pistons, piston rings, and piston pin bearings depends upon an oil mist. This mist is created by splashers fitted on the lower side of the connecting rod bearings dipping into oil in troughs located under each cylinder bore.

A suitable lubricant for these engines must be of such body and character as to meet the operating temperature and distribution requirements.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" will provide adequate engine lubrication and thorough distribution during summer; its use is therefore recommended.

Because of the well-finished cylinder bores, close-fitting pistons and the adequate drainage of these pistons, Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" will not form objectionable carbon deposits and a thorough and efficient sealing of the piston rings will be assured.

Under winter operation, it is imperative that the oil used be of the proper fluidity to provide a positive priming of the elevated oil pump.

Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is of the proper body to assure positive priming of the Studebaker pump under winter operation. Because of its character and fluidity, it will atomize readily and thoroughly, thus providing proper distribution to all engine parts, even when freezing temperatures are experienced.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" and Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic respectively are best suited to the summer and winter lubrication requirements of these engines. Their use will insure maximum engine performance with a minimum of wear and depreciation.

Don't say—

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Pierre and Paul

Continued from Page 7

branches which he had gathered were wet and would not kindle readily, and before the fires were more than smudges of smoke Paul was asleep from weariness. The snow fell thicker and soon put out the fires.

"When the snow began to fall, Pierre strode out of his cabin. He did not know that it was New Year's Eve, and yet the remembrance of that last meeting was heavy on his heart. He meant to kill Paul now; to seek him among the woods, from cabin to cabin, until he found him, and to meet him in fair battle, if he must, or to kill him while he slept, otherwise. He had still six bullets left. When he had fired these into Paul's body he would return with him to St. Jean and throw the corpse before the feet of Lisette.

"The blizzard, which had weakened Paul, only seemed to increase the madman's strength. He set forth defiant, answering howls to the wind, striding wildly through the woods. And it was thus, before the night had closed down on him, that he came upon Paul lying beside the trail under a piling heap of snow.

"Pierre knew him at once, though Paul's figure was hardly more than a shapeless mound. He scraped the snow from him and shook him by the arm.

"Get up!" he screamed. "Get up and fight!"

"Paul lay, breathing heavily, and Pierre slipped a cartridge into his gun.

"It is no use pretending that you are dead, Paul," he cried. "If you do not arise and fight me when I have counted three I shall blow your brains out."

"Paul did not stir, but breathed heavily in the snow.

"One!" said Pierre, levelling his gun, and Paul breathed with rhythmic steadiness.

"Two!" cried Pierre, aiming at Paul's head, but Paul did not stir.

"Three!" yelled the madman, and threw the gun upon the ground and gathered his friend into his arms. In that moment his full memory came back to him. He wept over him.

"Paul," he cried, "I have no heart to kill thee. Come, Paul, and let us sup together, as we did a year ago last night. Awake, Paul!"

"Pierre stripped the gloves from Paul's fingers. The hand was like hard marble. He took off his moccasins. Paul's feet were as though carved out of white stone.

"All night Pierre sat by Paul, between two blazing fires, rubbing his feet and hands with snow until at length Paul groaned and opened his eyes.

"C'est toi, Pierre," he murmured in no surprise. It seemed the most natural thing in the world that Pierre should be there beside him.

"Oui, mon ami," wept Pierre. "Paul, hast thou food in thy cabin?"

"Paul grumbled an assent and fell asleep from weakness. Pierre raised him in his arms and threw him across his back. Paul lay there, his arms drooping insensibly over the other's shoulders. And thus Pierre started on his tramp to Paul's cabin.

"It was necessary to make haste, for Pierre knew that Paul's lethargy would pass into death unless he could bring him swiftly to shelter and pour hot tea down his throat, strip him and rub his frozen limbs. At the end of each half hour he stopped for a breathing space and propped Paul on his feet and shook him.

"Diable! Let me alone, Pierre!" Paul would groan, and as soon as Pierre had raised him upon his back again he would be asleep.

The trail seemed interminable, and Paul was becoming more of a burden. The day was colder than the previous one. Though the sweat poured down Pierre's face, his feet had no sensation. But the hate which had upborne him through more than half a year had now become replaced by an emotion stronger still. Pierre must save Paul and bring him to Lisette. He thought of her all through the day, and for the first time since he had left St. Jean her face was clear in his mind again. He would cure Paul and presently they would go home together and neither would make any

mention of the past. Pierre would lead Paul into the cottage and say, 'Here is thy lover, Lisette! See, I have brought him home to thee!' Then he would leave St. Jean forever. He had his woods and Paul his love. The tears streamed down Pierre's face.

Pierre was very weary, but still he struggled on, until at last the trail, opening into a wider passage, disclosed Paul's shack among the trees. Beside it a pony was tethered and cropping at the moss beneath the snow within the radius of its rope. This seemed strange to Pierre that Paul should have brought a pony. But his mind worked only toward one end. He hurried onward. There was a blazing fire beside the shack. Pierre wondered no longer. Here he would put Paul down and snatch a moment of sleep; then he would be up again working for Paul. He must not let Paul die.

Then, as he drew very near, he thought he saw Lisette Dussault standing in the doorway. Her hair was wet from melted snow, her eyes stared into his with an aspect of terror, as though he were a phantom from the grave. But Pierre knew that this was only one more of the spectres that had troubled him. He carried Paul across the threshold, placed him upon his bed of pine boughs and toppled down beside him.

When he opened his eyes again hours must have passed, for the western sun shone through the open door across the huge fire of logs. Pierre glanced at his side. Paul lay there, but his eyes were open.

"Paul!" whispered Pierre. The words died away in his throat.

"At the sound Paul looked gravely at him. He stretched his hand out feebly and it met his friend's.

"Through the door came Lisette. She knelt beside Pierre, weeping blindly, her head upon his breast, her unbound hair streaming down. Pierre's free hand wandered lovingly over her neck and shoulders.

"Listen, my friends," he said, his voice gathering strength as he spoke, "I have been mad. When I returned to St. Jean and saw you in Paul's cottage, Lisette, I was mad with grief. I went back into the woods, and I know I must have been mad, for it was not until the first fall of snow that I knew why I had come. It was to kill, thee Paul, my friend. And I found thee upon the trail; but when I would have shot thee I could not pull the trigger. My fingers would not work against thy life, old friend. So I brought thee here, not knowing that Lisette, thy wife—"

"Pierre!" cried Lisette, raising her face. "Pierre, hear me!"

"Pierre placed his hand across her lips.

"I did not know that she was here, Paul," he continued, "but it was still my plan to bring thee back to life and go with thee to St. Jean. I had forgiven thee; and now I can forgive thee still, even though the sight of Lisette here—"

"Pierre!" cried Lisette again, and put her arms about his neck. "Pierre, my love! I have never loved Paul, save as a brother. I can love none but thee."

"Pierre looked gravely at her. He dared not give rein to the hope that galloped in his heart.

"Pierre, Paul married Louise Racabout two weeks after he returned," said Lisette. "I have sat in their cottage often; why should I not when Paul is as a brother to me and Louise my sister? Often I have sat there with Louise when Paul was away. I do not know when thou sawest me, Pierre, but I love thee. I came here unknown to Paul that I might find some relief of thee to take away. And I have found thee, Pierre! Take me to thy heart, Pierre, my husband, and let me stay!"

"And it was Pierre's head that was now bent upon her breast. But his fingers were still entwined with Paul's across the bed, and he knew that this was the beginning of a more enduring love for each, and, through them, for all whom he would ever meet again in life. For the more one hates, Monsieur, the more one learns to love."

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9 x 7½ feet	11.55	9 x 13½ feet	20.80
		9 x 15 feet	\$23.10

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard 90c sq. yd.

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The same durable, waterproof, flat-lying material as the rugs, but in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor; many pretty designs—only 90c a square yard.

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Two patterns very popular throughout the Dominion

Ornamental Trees for the Prairie

Continued from Page 11

is not an evergreen, but, being a cone bearer, like the pines and spruces, it is classed with them. It grows very rapidly, sometimes sixteen feet in seven years.

Cedar is native in Manitoba and in that province does well as an ornamental, but it has not proved successful further west.

Evergreens require shelter when they are planted, and it is possible the cedar may be found suitable enough after a fair trial behind a good shelter belt.

Pruning

It is rarely necessary to prune an evergreen. Their nature is to be clothed with branches to the very ground when growing out in the open,

and they should be left so. Their value lies in their foliage.

A word of caution is necessary with regard to pruning deciduous trees. People are so anxious to have a clean clear bole for a "shade" tree that they usually over prune, and the tree either sends out a lot of new branches, or a lot of spray from the base of the tree, or it may grow top heavy and break over in a gale. It is better to prune a little at a time than too much. A branch once removed cannot be put back again.

Small trees are safer to use than big ones. Six to eight feet are safe enough if handled properly, and it is better to have a few really good ones than to attempt too many. Ornamentals make a very fine setting for the home and it is good to see the use of them being extended from year to year.—Arch. Mitchell.

Wheat is Harvested

Australia, New Zealand, Chile, East India and Upper Egypt, harvested their wheat in January, February and March. Just imagine farmers in these countries are putting away their binders when we in Canada are pulling out our cultivating machinery. When going over your machinery recently did you find you needed a plow, breaker, tractor, or any other kind of spring machinery? On the other hand, perhaps you found you had some machinery you did not want. Why not advertise in either case? The Guide will quickly find you a buyer or seller and the cost of a little Classified Ad. is very small. See what The Guide did recently for Martens Bros., H. Sutton and Frank Standeven. Their respective stories are told on page 40, issue of May 14, 1924.

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YEAST
CAKES

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cooking
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and real comfort, too. Made
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height and higher cuts.

Genuine Goodyear Welt Shoes.
No. 4409 as illustrated, mailed
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Same shoe with
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When You Go Shopping

WHEN the day comes round that you are able to spend an afternoon in town buying a number of things that you have wanted and needed to purchase, how do you spend the day? Do you go to one store and spend all of your time there or do you go from one store to the other, making a selection which really pleases you, instead of taking what some salesman tells you you should take? Do you decide quickly or do you wander about in indecision, and at the end of the afternoon leave without making any definite choice, and as a result feel confused and tired?

Most of us have so little money to spend even for necessities that we must spend very wisely if we want to get comfort and satisfaction out of what we buy. When it comes to the time when out of sheer necessity some large purchases have to be made either for the house or for the personal use for some of the family we would all like to be able to choose so that we will be satisfied that we have got the best value, both in quality and style, for the money spent. This is not a simple matter. It requires forethought and good judgment.

Supposing that the purchase is furniture. Before leaving home it is well to decide what style of piece is suited to the room in which it is to be placed. Next, the color should be decided. The amount of money available for the purchase will, to a large measure, decide the quality of the wood, whether it be solid or veneer. Catalogs give some help in showing different styles of the same pieces. If the merchant hasn't the particular style that you want, possibly he will get it for you if you will leave the order with him. It is far better to wait than to take something which is not what you want, and which you are almost sure to tire of quickly just because it is not what you want. If a piece having good lines is selected you will use it many years without tiring of it. If it is well suited to your needs you will get comfort out of the use of it, whether it be a chair, chest of drawers or a buffet.

Do not decide too quickly, and if you have the opportunity of visiting more stores than one, before you make the selection, by all means do so.

If you have a number of small purchases to make, form the habit of carrying a shopping list. On a piece of paper you can quickly jot down the list of articles you should buy when you are in town. By using that list when you get there you can shop quickly and not be afraid of forgetting things you need.

If you can possibly avoid it do not take small children with you on a shopping expedition. They may enjoy the trip to town, but if you have a busy day ahead of you it is kindness to yourself and to them to leave them at home. They will worry you as they will take your attention from the purchases you are making, and you will tire them by keeping them standing and walking for the time you are in the stores. If possible leave them at home or with some kind neighbor. You will do your shopping with much less effort if you are free from worry over small children.

The Annual Ratepayers' Meeting

The annual school ratepayers' meeting will soon be here again. How many of us are thinking over the management of the school in our district? Are there things which might be improved, and do we need a change of trustees. Don't grumble because the present ones are inefficient if you were not at the last ratepayers' meeting to support or protest their election.

It seems a pity to me that where parents must keep children home for harvesting and threshing, that the summer holidays are not so adjusted that the longer part of the holiday came during the time the children are

The Countrywoman

kept away from school. After the holidays the pupils usually go up a grade higher, and it is so disheartening for a teacher to start the new term's work with half the pupils when she knows that the work will have to be gone over again for the late-comers. From the child's point of view, too, it requires more courage and perseverance to carry on when handicapped by being out for part of the time. It might be a good thing to discuss holidays at the ratepayers' meeting.

Ventilation of the school is another item that should receive attention. How a schoolroom, or any other room can be ventilated with three little augur holes in the bottom of the storm sash is absolutely beyond my comprehension. I do not see why hinges cannot be put on some of the storm sashes so that during school hours they could be pushed back. If pieces of boards that prevent the top sash of the window from coming down were taken off and placed lower down the groove, the windows could be opened from the top without a danger of a direct draft upon the children. In this way the contaminated air would get out of the room much more easily.

In Manitoba some municipalities have discontinued the services of the public health nurse. At that ratepayers' meeting discuss the pros and cons of school health inspection and take steps to have her reinstated if possible. Most men are so busy with other interests that they overlook matters connected with the coming generations, which if considered carefully, they would likely support.—Cecilia L. Hill.

Speaking of Trustees

The matter of ratepayers' meetings is quite pertinent at this season of the year. We are glad some of our readers are thinking of it. While we are discussing the matter it is a good time to remember that women trustees are increasing in popularity and usefulness on school boards. Not that we would want a board of trustees to be composed entirely of women—that would not be any better than one composed entirely of men. We would like to see at least one woman trustee on the board of every school, whether it be of rural, town, village or city. There is a very real work for women trustees, and sometimes we wonder why women who are entitled to vote at ratepayers' meetings are so slow in nominating some of their number to office as school trustees.

Women, who are mothers, should be very much concerned over the conditions of the schoolroom in which their children spend six hours of every school-day of the year. They should be greatly concerned over the type of teacher hired, her standing and her character, who is to teach their children during the most sensitive years of their lives. Trustees govern the management of the school and the selection and hiring of teachers. Why don't we have more women who are mothers on our school boards?

The Letters That We Never Write

By Mary Carolyn Davies

The letters that we never write,
The things we never say;
They'll all come back some haunted
night,
They'll break our hearts some day—
The letters that we never write,
The things we never say.

The praise we planned to give our
friend,
Forgotten till too late;
The healing glance some hurt to mend,
That somehow had to wait—
Put by for tasks that had no end,
That seemed so very great!

Where is their importance now?
When death has claimed the one
We'd time have found to help somehow
If we had known!—This sun
Shan't set before I speak, I vow,
Or ere that letter's done!
—In The Christian Guardian

Concerning Gelatin

One of the staples in nearly every home is gelatin, for it is useful in many phases of cookery. Perhaps the most popular forms in which it is eaten are fruit jellies, "snows," sponges, jellied fruits and Bavarian or French creams. With gelatin on hand a large variety of wholesome and tempting desserts can be made.

However, its use is not confined to the latter half of a meal as it is employed for making aspics or savory jellies. Tongue or boned chicken when molded in a well-flavored aspic makes a delicious dish. Cubes of mint jelly are frequently served with lamb, while vegetables in a gelatin mixture are very popular for salads.

The beauty of gelatin as a food is the ease with which it is digested. This makes it suitable for young and old and healthy and sick. Food of this kind is more readily digested by children than cake, and is much better for them than rich concoctions. Gelatin is related to proteins or muscle-building foods, but it lacks certain constituents which prevent it from repairing or building tissue. However, it is valuable because it has power to eke out the protein supply of the body and to make it go further.

The purest form of gelatin is isinglass, found in the air-bladder of the sturgeon, but it is rarely bought by the average person on account of its cost. A more common source of gelatin is the skin, bones, cartilage, tendons and connective tissue of animals, particularly of young beasts. Everybody has made a rich stock from veal or chicken bones which jellies on cooling. In the commercial process, the gelatin is extracted by cooking the bones and other materials in water below boiling point for a considerable time. The liquid is then filtered to remove all impurities, is concentrated to reduce the bulk, and is cooled in large blocks. When set, these are sliced and dried on wire racks, after which gelatin is powdered or shredded. Some years ago gelatin was commonly made into sheets, but today the convenience of the granulated form is recognized by most housewives. Not only is the latter easier to prepare but it can be measured accurately, which prevents waste and gives uniform results.

Irish moss is a vegetable gelatin which is comparatively little known but is an excellent food for invalids and children.

In the dry state, either animal or vegetable gelatin keeps almost indefinitely, but when once it absorbs moisture, certain precautions must be taken. Not only are gelatin mixtures popular with the family, but they seem to have an attraction for bacteria and like organisms. If a gelatin mixture is left in the pantry uncovered for two or three days it is likely that white specks will appear. This is a sign that bacteria are feasting upon it. Sometimes the aspic in which meat or chicken is moulded becomes liquid again, and this, too, means that tiny invisible things have been at work. In order to prevent this happening all gelatin mixtures should be covered while setting and until ready to serve, and should be eaten as soon as possible after they have become firm.

A Dangerous Habit

Without a doubt, spitting is one of the most disgusting and dangerous habits. Anybody who expectorates on the floor, the sidewalk, the street, or in the post office, the store, or in the school, is committing a real crime against his fellow creatures, for he does not know how much suffering it may cause. Colds, influenza, tuberculosis and other serious diseases are spread when expectoration dries and floats in the air. People inhale the invisible particles, and if they have sufficient resistance they throw off the disease; if not they fall victims. This is something about which people should think seriously, especially in connection with meetings held in the schoolhouse where children will be working the next day.

Five Roses Cook Book

Bread Pastry Etc.

**Five Roses Land is a bounteous land,
And a goodly land to see;
For the Bun-bush there and the Tart-bush
share
The woods with the plum-cake tree.
While, row upon row, the Plum Puddings
grow
Like pumpkins upon the vine.
And everything's free for you and for me—
So hurry and fall in line.**

**Come take a trip to the
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WITH the baking season in full swing (and all the good stores full of FIVE ROSES flour), what a rush there will be to make bake-day excursions, through the many pages of the FIVE ROSES Cook Book, to the Land of Five Roses!

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The crisp, crackling crust and nutlike flavour of FIVE ROSES bread; the light and palatable puddings; the lasting freshness of cakes; the tempting, digestible pie-crust;—all these will again testify to the supreme goodness of FIVE ROSES flour and your own baking skill!

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Cooks Tours to the Land of Five Roses

A Health Secret

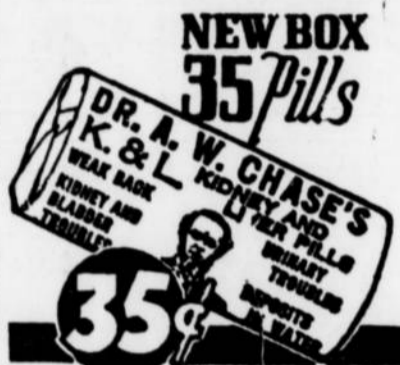
It is frequently claimed by physicians that nine-tenths of all human ills may be traced to neglect to keep the bowels regular and the liver and kidneys active.

The result is an accumulation of poisons in the system which cause pains and aches and give rise to such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the ideal regulators of these vital organs because they act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and ensure a thorough cleansing of the system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 85 cents, the box now contains 85 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box of 50 pills. Edmanson, Bates & Co. Ltd., Toronto.



Home Bank Enquiry

Continued from Page 4

the press that he had received a fee of \$1,500 from the Home Bank just before its failure. He stated that he had been employed in his legal capacity and retained for one week as advisor to the bank, receiving by agreement a check for \$1,500 for his services. He

had deposited the check in the Bank of Commerce on August 14, and it went through the clearing house in the usual way.

The Claims of Depositors

R. J. McLaughlin, one of the counsel for the depositors, then opened argument in favor of the claims of the depositors for compensation from the Dominion government. Mr. McLaughlin

reviewed very closely all the evidence that had been submitted to the commission, and was particularly severe upon Sir Thomas White, whom he stated knew the condition of the bank and should therefore have instituted a thorough investigation in 1916.

W. T. J. Lee, another of the counsel for the depositors in the Home Bank, followed Mr. McLaughlin, and was also stringent in his criticism of Sir Thomas White. Both counsel contended that inasmuch as the department of finance was well aware of the condition of the bank the depositors had a moral claim upon the government for compensation.

Denies Authority of Commission

After counsel for the depositors had finished their argument on Friday, Sir Thomas White appeared before the Commission on his own behalf. The Home Bank, he stated, was "blown up by undisclosed fraud," as cities had been blown up by unexpected volcanic occurrence. He claimed that the portion of the order-in-council which authorized the commissioner to pronounce as to whether or not an investigation of the Home Bank by the minister would have been justified was beyond the power of the executive government of Canada. The minister of finance, Sir Thomas stated, was responsible only to parliament and his decisions were not subject to review by any other tribunal provided they were honestly made. The question of whether or not an audit of the Home Bank's affairs should have been made on the order of the minister was entirely within the discretion of the minister of finance, and it was for parliament and not a commission to pass upon a decision made by a minister. Sir Henry Drayton and Hon. W. S. Fielding were in this respect in exactly the same position as himself, Sir Thomas stated.

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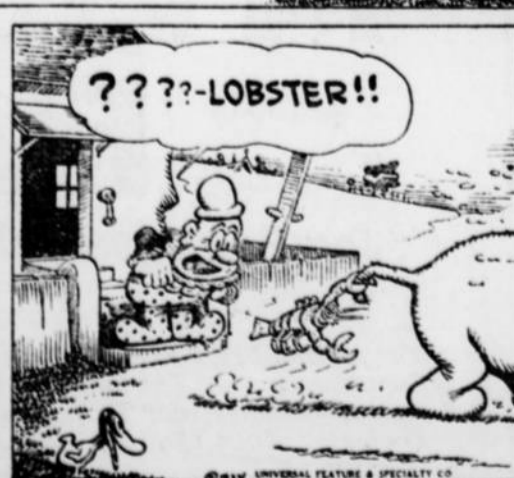
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Government Inspection Necessary

There were numerous letters on file in the department of finance, he continued, casting doubt upon the condition of banks. Some of these were written because of internal quarrels, others were inspired by general concern for the condition of the bank, and it was the duty of the minister to pass upon these letters. With regard to bank inspection, Sir Thomas stated that this was a question which had been before

TINY GOES MARKETING

On Sundays, Nicky Nutt and Tiny would attend Sunday School. On week days, as soon as breakfast was finished, Nicholas would tidy up the kitchen and Tiny would go to the village to buy provisions for luncheon and dinner. Tiny is very, very fond of bananas, and day after day he would return with nothing but bananas in his basket. Nicholas did not like bananas, and this morning, Nicky spoke to Tiny very sharply, and told him to go to the village and to be sure not to bring any bananas. Tiny did not really intend to disobey Nicky, but when he saw the stand, ripe fruit on the stand, he simply could not resist the temptation. Soon, he had filled his basket. Now, just across from the fruit stand is the fish market. This morning the little fish merchant had received a fine big live lobster from Boston. He had placed the big live lobster in a vinegar barrel for safe keeping, and stood the barrel on the sidewalk in front of his shop. While Tiny filled his basket his tail hung over the edge of the barrel. The big live lobster thought this was a new kind of delicious wiggly sausage and that it would make an excellent breakfast. At first Tiny was very much surprised. Never before had his tail felt so funny. Then when the live lobster began to chew away in real earnest Tiny knew something was badly wrong. He seized his basket of bananas and away he went down Main street as though his very life depended upon his getting home quickly. A little Doo Dad lady with a baby carriage was quite sure she was going to be run over and in her haste almost upset Flannelfeet, the fat cop, who was standing on the corner. When Tiny went sneaking up to the gate with the bananas in his basket, Nicky flew into a great rage. He had decided to punish Tiny very severely, but when Tiny walked past and Nicky saw the fine big Boston lobster, he thought Tiny had brought it especially for him and he was delighted.



governments in Canada for more than 20 years, and it had always been avoided because of the responsibility such a system threw upon the government. "The time has come," he said, "when some measure of government inspection must be instituted." He stated that he used the word "inspection" in contradistinction to the word "audit."

Sir Thomas contended that if he had closed up the Home Bank in 1916, the year when the complaints of the western directors were made, an agitation would have resulted almost equal to the agitation now being conducted. A bank was not closed up, he said, even if it had sustained serious losses, provided it had a good chance of recovery.

The cases for the shareholders will be presented by R. A. Reid, after which the case for the government will be argued by Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and H. J. Symington, K.C., and this will conclude the first phase of the investigation by the Commission.

Grain Enquiry Commission

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission commenced hearings at Vancouver, on May 15. The first matter to come before it being suggestions of a conspiracy to handicap the development of the western grain route to the detriment of the farmers of Alberta, and the charges that have been made with regard to the administration of grain handling in Vancouver. Mr. Van Allen, counsel for the Alberta government, discussed these matters and contended that they should be investigated. It was undesirable, he contended, that a false impression should prevail in the public mind as it might develop into a serious obstacle to the success of the western route. He discussed at length the efforts of the Alberta government to improve the condition of the grain growers of that province, and he said that it was generally believed in Alberta that the farmers were not enjoying the full advantage of the western grain route.

For the Vancouver Harbor, O. B. Farris, K.C., suggested that the charges mentioned should be made specific, and that those accused either of handicapping the western route or of maladministration at the terminals should be given an opportunity to defend themselves.

The Maharg Spout

At the Friday sitting, J. W. Perrigo, architect of Montreal, who had charge of the alteration of Government Elevator No. 1, accepted full responsibility for what has become known as the "Maharg spout." He would not swear that he had consulted the government chief weighmaster, J. G. White, as to its purpose and location, but he was quite sure that he had discussed the matter with him. In this he was corroborated by Colin McLean, superintendent of the elevator. Mr. McLean stated definitely that Mr. White was consulted and that he gave his consent to the spout being placed where it was. Mr. McLean also stated that the spout was used a great deal before it was finally locked, and, in fact, when installed it was so con-

structed that it could not have been locked. Mr. White was subjected to a very searching cross-examination, but he consistently maintained that he did not give his consent to the installation of the "Maharg spout." The first that he heard of this he said was on October 28, 1923, and he then hurried his chief assistant to Vancouver from Port Arthur and had the spout securely locked and the keys retained by his weighman in the elevator.

Mr. McLean stated that only a legitimate use was made of the spout.

Ocean Rates on Cattle

In a statement to the sub-committee of the Imperial Shipping Committee, Hon. W. R. Motherwell has pointed out that the existing freight rates on cat-

tle to Great Britain are prohibitive, and unless they are reduced there can be no trade in cattle between Canada and Great Britain. Before the war rates were approximately \$7.00 a head from ports on the American east coast; today they are \$20 a head, which means that on steers weighing, say, 1,300 pounds ocean freight charges amounted to from 14 to 17 per cent. of the selling price and on smaller cattle from 22 to 25 per cent. of the selling price. These rates, Mr. Motherwell said, were quite enough to kill any trade. Given reduced rates, the minister said, there was no reason why shipments of cattle from Canada to Great Britain should not increase tremendously. The department of agriculture, he said, was ready to give any assistance required to bring about lower ocean rates on cattle.

Farm Paper Amalgamation

It is announced that the Farmers' Advocate, of Winnipeg, will be amalgamated with the Farmers' Advocate published in London, Ontario, effective on June 1, 1924. The subscription lists of the two farm journals are to be combined, and the one journal to serve all Canada will be published at London. A Western editorial office is to be maintained at Winnipeg.

Charles E. Yauch, a 1921 graduate of Claresholm School of Agriculture, won this year the Macdonald Scholarship in his final year in agriculture at the University of Alberta. This scholarship has a value of \$500, tenable for one year at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, which is affiliated with McGill University.

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FOLLOWING the changes in the recent budget, we have revised our prices and reduced them to the full extent of the saving which will be effected by these changes.

The entire removal of the Sales Tax from farm implements is a very welcome and substantial relief from taxation, and the reduced cost of implements will be of direct benefit to our many customers.

We believe that Canadian farmers fully recognize and take a just pride in the merit of Canadian-made farm implements and, that where a high standard of quality is maintained in the manufacture of these implements, they will be given preference.

Canadian farmers have set the world's standard in quality and production in wheat. Cockshutt implements have set a high standard and have taken a leading place in competition with the world's best production in agricultural implements.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD - ONTARIO



H. Plohm and his two sons built this bridge, 48 feet long and over 12 feet wide, over one of the creeks that flow into Lake Manitoba. They are also building 300 yards of road through a slough on the public highway, at their own expense. The good roads program will not come to a standstill on account of lack of public funds if Mr. Plohm can help it.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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FOR SALE—CHOICE BACON TYPE YORK- shires. Young pigs for sale. Breeder of Shorthorn and Yorkshires. Chas. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 20-2

FARM SALE, INCLUDING CLYDESDALE STAL- lions, mares, Shorthorns, June 8. Apply Fred Smith, Lamont, Alta. 20-2

HORSES AND PONIES

WANTED—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STAL- lion or Belgian, not more than five years, weight not less than 1,500. Will trade I.H.C. tractor, good repair. D. Armentau, Bladworth, Sask. 19-6

SELLING—HORSES OF ALL CLASSES— Macdonald, 156 Second Street, Medicine Hat, Alta. 18-3

CATTLE—Various

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, bull, 12 months, also bred and open heifers. All have size and in excellent condition. W. H. Yardley, Marienhof, Sask. 19-6

SELLING—FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls, two years old, from Scotland's Fancy, 127071, by Fanny Lord. Herd fully accredited. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man. 18-3

SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG SHORTHORN bulls. Accredited. J. H. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 18-3

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Big veal calves, heavy milking cows. Free booklets.
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BRANTFORD, ONT.

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SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, TEN MONTHS, serviceable now, government tested, pedigree free, \$30. E. MacNutt, Sault Ste. Marie, Sask. 20-3

FOR CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, WRITE GEO. Rice, Stonewall, Man. 21-3

Herefords

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COUNTRY HOME ESTATES—HAVE WHAT you're looking for—electric lights, water under pressure, best school system, paved highways, two to ten-acre tracts, adjoining college campus. Easy Terms. Write O. & O. C. Miller, Spokane, Wash., R. F. D. No. 7, recently Strathmore, Alta.

YOU WANTED A FARM HOME FOR YEARS. Why not buy it cheap now? We have what you want. Write for our list of real bargains. Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 21-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17-1

FOR SALE—SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 41, Range 20, West of the Second Meridian. U. S. Hull, Tilly, Sask.

Farm Lands Wanted

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR SURPLUS land? Resident farmers who desire to divide their farm property and are prepared to equip a quarter or half-section and sell same to a new settler on easy terms, without a down payment, to be farmed under owner's supervision, are invited to send us full particulars. We have a number of experienced farmers waiting to take up farming on the above basis. Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 19-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-5

FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY. Send full particulars Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Belfed for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give number of Old Shares when ordering.

12-inch Each \$3.00 13-inch Each \$3.25 14-inch Each \$3.35 16-inch Each \$3.65 18-inch Each \$3.98

Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalog 93.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG

MAGNETO REPAIRS

FOR ALL MAKES

OUR experience and equipment ensures satis-faction. Service station for Bosch, K.-W., Berling, Webster, Teagle, Splittdorf, Dixie and all popular makes. Automotive electric equipment repairs. Genuine parts used. Work guaranteed.

S. H. BROWN, Magneto Service

1110 ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

THE TOWN OF EMERSON OFFER THE FOL-lowing equipment for sale: One five h.p. Lister gas engine with electric generator, automatic start and stop, switch board, batteries, 57 volt Lister genera-tor and belt, 100 gallon gas tank and connections complete, suitable for lighting municipal hall or rink. Also one five h.p. Lister gas engine with 110 volt Stunt generator and rheostat. All in good order. Both these engines are in first-class working order and have both been discarded on account of municipal electric lighting system having been installed throughout the town. L. H. Ashby, Secretary-Treasurer, Emerson, Man. 17-6

CROWN GEARS, PINIONS, AXLES, DIXIE shafts, piston pins, rings, Tinkin, new departure Hyatt bearings, bronze back, die cast bearings, Gabriel snubbers, Exide batteries, Ford circulating pumps, magneto and generator parts and repairs. Everything fully guaranteed. Write for price. Young's Limited, Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg. 13-13

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, carburetors, generators, all kinds and makes. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 13-13

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F. Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmo-biles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING—25 HORSE-POWER GAAR-SCOTT steam engine, 36-60 Rumely separator, tanks, cook-car, outfit complete; or exchange for gasoline outfit. Also 24-inch Jumbo breaker, nine-foot John Deere cultivator attachment, for horses or tractor. Knowles Bros., Emerson, Man. 17-5

WANTED—MAN WITH TEAM TO OPERATE well boring machine in your own locality. Can make from \$150 to \$250 month in good location. Experience unnecessary, but preferred. Write Philip Keeley, Stanger, Alta. 19-3

THE BEST TANDEM HORSE HITCH IN THE world. Newest thing out. No pulleys, lead chains, lead everens. Hitch is guaranteed. Every farmer a prospect. Agents wanted. Beaton Hitch Agency, Winnifred, Alta. 21-2

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg.

WANTED—ABOUT 30 H.P. STEAM ENGINE and boiler, suitable for saw mill; also nine-inch threshing belt. Must be in good condition. Terms, Moore & Hiltton, Yates, Alta.

FOR SALE—25-45 TWIN CITY TRACTOR, cheap for cash. Would accept 28-inch separator as part payment. Chas. H. Johnson, Kindersley, Sask. 20-3

ENGINE PLOW, STABLE AND BREAKER bottoms, six, automatic lift; only plowed 200 acres. Trade for large young horses. Section 14, township 33, 10. Chas. O. Hedson, Fennar, Alta. 20-2

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW INDEPENDENT Cockshutt engine gang, both bottoms; or exchange for Stewart sheaf loader, in good condition. A. Falconer, Theresa, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—USED FIVE HORSE-POWER Empire engine, good condition. Robinson-Alamo, 140 Princess St., Winnipeg. 20-2

QUARTER-SECTION OF LAND TO TRADE on 110 H.P. steam traction engine in Alberta. Carroll, 10173-100th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 20-2

WANTED—STUBBLE BOTTOM FOR JOHN Deere triple 14-inch engine plow. W. Hinsche, Dibley, Sask.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, FORDSON TRACTOR with threshing pulley. Run one year. In good condition. H. A. Lilly, Caron, Sask. 21-2

QUICK SALE—TWO 24-INCH DEERE JUMBO plows, good condition, extra coulters, \$110 each. Geo. Hubcock, Kelwood, Man.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR. Address, Box 20, Pilot Butte, Sask. 20-2

Cylinder Grinding

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crank-shafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-13

CYLINDER GRINDING; TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs; welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 19-13

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Welding and Machine Work

WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary. 11-13

Bees and Beekeeper's Supplies

ITALIANS, STRONG COLONIES, WITH vigorous laying queens, in painted Langstroth hives, with all straight worker combs, from my own apiary. Eight-frame hives, \$16; ten-frame hives \$18. May delivery. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Win-nipeg, Man. 6-13

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina. 19-5

SELLING OUT APIARY—ITALIAN BEES, eight and ten-frame Langstroth, \$15 and \$17; also quantity drawn comb and supers. J. Parsons, Fortier, Man. 21-2

ITALIAN BEES, TEN-FRAME HIVE, MAY delivery, \$18; June 1 to 10, \$16. John Bickenscherfer, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask. 20-3

Bicycles and Repair Parts

CLEVELAND AND BRITISH STANDARD bicycles: 40 good rebuilt second-hand bicycles from \$25 up, in all sizes. I carry repairs of all kinds for all makes of machines. Prompt service. Price list on application. C. H. Harness, 322 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 15-13

COLUMBIA BICYCLES, FULL LINE OF parts and accessories for all makes. Repairs of all kinds. Prompt attention guaranteed. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-5

50-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, BICYCLES, accessories, repair parts. Free on application. Bicycle Sales Co., 465 Portage Avenue, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 14-5

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

EXTRA CONCENTRATED—SOLD SOLELY for flavoring confectionery, non-alcoholic beverage, etc. Buy the best, it is cheapest. They have the genuine old taste. Guarantee—We guarantee one ounce Extra Concentrated to fully color and flavor one gallon. Acherms, Anisette, Benedictine, Brandy, Old Cherry, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose one gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Receipt sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Luigi Callesano & Figg Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 20-13

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anis-ette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Bene-dictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg.


DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA Life Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578. 16-52

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 23-1

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Balanced Rations

My auntie used to fill me on fat pork thrice a day, it used to nearly kill me and steal my breath away. She gave me boiled potatoes but greased them from the pork, while very few tomatoes were subject to my fork. My bread was soaked in gravy she made from bacon lard, the stuff grew grey and wavy when it got cold and hard. My diet was so lardy, so greasy, and so "slick," if I had not been hardy I reckon I'd been sick. Yet auntie used to scold me and say, "Here, here, you scamp; your daddy should have sold or swapped you for a tramp, because you are so lazy, so sluggish and so slow; your mind is dull and hazy and does not like to grow! You do not work and hustle to make your lard and salt; you do not romp and rustle, you do not race and vault!" She should have blamed my ration, one-sided, I have thought; nobody in the nation will say that it was not. I was not rightly treated, that's what you wish to say, yet oftentimes repeated we treat our cows that way! We stuff a cow with clover both morning, noon and night, and when the year is over declare we've done it right! Perchance we use alfalfa, again, again, and now, omega clear to alpha, one ration for a cow! We're careless, in a hurry, like auntie always was, so do not stop to worry about effect and cause. No cow through spring and winter, through summer time and fall, can be a record sprinter at milking hour at all, if in her daily living she does not get the feeds, assorted, butter-giving, and nicely-balanced needs!

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND
 renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated.
 Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose
 Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE
 makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on
 request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway,
 Scotland.

WANTED—PHAETON BUGGY, STRONG,
 good condition. Norman Milne, Earl Grey, Sask.
ECZEMA REMEDY—CURED WHEN SPE-
 cialists failed. Write A. McCroery, Chatham, Ont.

GUNS, ETC.

LEFEVER-D BARREL HAMMERLESS SHOT-
 guns. To its credit world's shooting records. Yet
 sold at a price. Write Smith Bros., Ayrton, Ont.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,
 Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

SMALL FRUITS—BUY FROM GROWER:
 raspberries, \$2.75; strawberries, \$2.25 crate. Pop-
 kum station, C.N.R. Cash with order. R. Gould
 Fruit Grower, Rosedale, B.C.

PEACHES APRICOTS, PLUMS, CHERRIES,
 and other Okanagan fruits, direct from my orchard
 to you. Write for my 1924 price list. S. B. Snider
 Triangle Ranch, West Summerland, B.C. 17-6

CLOVER HONEY, 12c; CLOVER AND BUCK-
 wheat mixed, 10c. Wilber Swayse, Dunnville,
 Ont. 17-5

BUY FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER.
 Write for prices. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mississauga
 City, B.C. 21-5

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN
 plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every
 room. 17

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR
 all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices.
 Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR LOTS
 at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Lower
 prices just issued. Coast and Prairie Lumber
 Company, Vancouver, B.C.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW
 pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered
 prices. Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert,
 Sask. 19-11

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, ETC., CAR
 lots, delivered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua,
 B.C. 17-6

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT
 reduced prices. Write for delivered prices.
 Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELEPHONE
 poles, delivered in car lots. A. Manson, Avola, B.C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WRITE FOR CATALOG—SAXOPHONES,
 violins, banjos, etc. Sold on easy terms. Gram-
 phone repairs a specialty, work guaranteed. If
 interested in used phonographs, organs or pianos,
 let us quote you price. Saskatoon Piano Company,
 Saskatoon. 11-13

BARGAINS (SLIGHTLY USED) ORGANS, \$50.
 up. Pianos, \$200 up. Phonographs, \$25 up. Each
 one guaranteed good condition. Write for full
 particulars. Ye Olde Firme, Heintzman & Co.,
 Regina or Saskatoon.

ALL MAKES PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED.
 Prompt attention country orders. Jones and
 Cross, Edmonton. 10-8

PAINTS

PREPARED IN THE WEST FOR WESTERNERS.
 It stands up. Buy direct from the manufacturer
 and save middleman's profit. Prices and color
 cards supplied on request. C. J. Wyers, Paint and
 Varnish Works, Brandon, Man. 20-13

RADIO SUPPLIES

THE FAMOUS FADA "ONE SIXTY" NEUTRO-
 dyne receiver. Thompson magnaphone. Write for
 particulars. C. R. Fraser Company, 8 Colborne
 St., Toronto. 21-9

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS
 and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

SITUATIONS VACANT**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY**

DO you seek a business opportunity of pro-
 vided large earning possibilities. We have the
 largest line of clothing for all the family. In
 Canada, sold direct to the consumer by local
 representatives. We show men without previous
 experience how to do business successfully from
 the start. We provide complete selling plans and
 give every member of our organization active as-
 sistance in building up a trade. A salesman can
 start right now to build a business that will in
 a short time be worth many thousands of dollars—
 besides the big profit derived in the meanwhile.
 This is an opportunity for men who have ability
 and ambition and integrity to join Canada's best
 direct selling organization. "Exclusive territory
 positively guaranteed." Full details of this great
 opportunity and our famous booklet, "How to
 Start a Business of Your Own" will be sent on
 request. Address: The Sales Manager, Box 772,
 Montreal, Que.

**FULLER BRUSH CO. LTD.
OF CANADA**

have splendid openings in every province for
 honest men, with car or rig, who wish to better
 their position and salary. Hundreds of men in
 Canada have found their big opportunity for in-
 creased earnings and advancement with this fast-
 growing concern. Why not you? Experience not
 necessary as we teach the business—earn while
 you learn. Phone, write or call at once to: THE
 FULLER BRUSH COMPANY OFFICE nearest you.

WINNIPEG SASKATOON REGINA
 CALGARY VANCOUVER

SALESMEN WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR
 wholesale grocery selling high-grade groceries,
 lubricating oils and paints direct to consumer.
 Newland-McDonald Co., 111 Princess Street,
 Winnipeg. 20-5

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING
 for newspapers, magazines. Experience unneces-
 sary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS**SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND
FINANCIAL**

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
 established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office,
 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin
 St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
 barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank
 Building, Winnipeg, Man.

TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DARBY, TAXIDERMIST,
 229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 401f

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,
 Brandon, Man. 12-6

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA
 brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for
 five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand
 Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, Connecticut,
 \$2.50; Spread Leaf, \$2.75; Haubourg, \$3.75;
 Queenel, Perfum Italia, \$4.00. Cigars, tobaccos and
 cigarettes wholesale and retail. Richard-Beliveau
 Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 17-13

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD
 Canadian grown Virginia blue cured and Kentucky
 natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound,
 postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be
 sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-
 pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dis-
 satisfied. Rutven Co-operative Tobacco Ex-
 change, Rutven, Ont. 14-5

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO
 tobacco (burley), bright, mild and full flavored;
 pound, 40c; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00;
 delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage
 and expenses returned. Directions for making up
 free. A. B. Scaman, Dresden, Ont. 21-5

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIVE POUNDS OF
 Havana, Petit Rouge and Petit Havana for \$2.00,
 postpaid. Goods guaranteed. La Londe & Co.,
 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 20-13

Watch Repairing

WATCH REPAIRING—COUNTRY ORDERS
 given special attention. A. Kantor, 429 Portage
 Ave., Winnipeg. 21-5

PRODUCE**HENS
WANTED**

LIVE

Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 21c; over 5 lbs., 17c;
 4-5 lbs., 15c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 13c
 Ducks 19c
 Geese 12c
 Young Roosters any age, in good condition, 13c
 Hen Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over, 17c; 7 to 9 lbs., 15c
 Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until
 June 5. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
 91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b.
 Winnipeg:
 Hens, over 6 lbs., 20c
 Hens, 5 to 6 lbs., 17c
 Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., in good condition, 14-15c
 Young Roosters, in good condition, 13-14c
 Ducks 20c
 Turkey Hens, over 10 lbs., 17-18c
 Tom Turkeys 14-15c

Crates forwarded on request to Manitoba and
 Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

45 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Fat Hens, over 6 lbs., 20c
 Old Hens, over 5 to 6 lbs., 17c; under 5 lbs., 14c
 Young Roosters, over 5 lbs., 13c; under 5 lbs., 10c
 Hen Turkeys over 9 lbs., 17c; under 9 lbs., 14c
 Young Toms 15c. Old Toms 12c
 Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.

83 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

that some system of government in-
 spection is inevitable, and that the
 government itself is not averse to the
 adoption thereof. It had been stated
 by George Edwards, the accountant
 who has been advising the government
 on banking matters for several years,
 that under the amendments passed last
 session to the Bank Act, depositors
 had been greatly safe-guarded, and that
 if these amendments had been in effect
 during the regime of the Home Bank,
 the disaster might have been averted.
 Mr. Edwards, on the other hand be-
 lieves that some system of government
 inspection supplementary to the exist-
 ing system would be of great value.
 Sir William Stavert, financier, who
 gave evidence before the Banking and
 Commerce Committee, proposed the
 formation of an organization headed
 by a man with extensive banking ex-
 perience, whose functions it would be
 to exercise a comprehensive survey of
 all banking affairs, to report to the
 minister of finance and to make recom-
 mendations. This official, Sir William
 Stavert recommended, should be chosen
 by the chief justice of the Supreme
 Court, from nominees of the various
 banks. Sir William did not think that
 the government should be held respon-
 sible for deposits, and believed that
 the method of appointment suggested



**You Can Afford This
Rapid, Heavy Thresher**

For individual use or for the heaviest run, the 28 x 48 E-B Reeves Thresher illustrated above has won an incomparable reputation for clean, rapid threshing, simplicity and all around dependability. If you have ever worked with a Reeves you know this. Farmers and threshermen everywhere are selecting the Reeves after careful investigation of its quality and service record.

There are a number of things you ought to know about the Reeves before coming to any decision on the purchase of a Thresher. The Price is one of those things. Send coupon for complete information and our easy payment plan.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.
 INCORPORATED
 Business Founded 1852 Rockford, Illinois

[Mail this coupon for free booklet
on E-B Reeves 28x48 Thresher.]

Name.....
 Address.....

WRITE FOR
FREE
BOOKLET

THE E-B LINE

would be of the best available. It is
 taken for granted that some form of
 government inspection will be in-
 augurated.

Speaking before the Royal Commis-
 sion on the Home Bank, Sir Thomas
 White said on Friday: "For more than
 20 years the matter of bank inspection
 has been before parliament; all gov-
 ernments have avoided it because of
 the responsibility it would cast upon
 them. The time has come when some
 measure of government inspection must
 be instituted. I am using the word
 'inspection' in contradistinction to
 the word 'audit.'"

Very deep interest is being mani-
 fested in the deliberations of the Bank-
 ing and Commerce Committee, and
 there are indications that reform will
 come from the deliberations in
 question.

The Open Forum**High Interest Rates**

The Editor.—In this letter I am going to
 attempt to show the effect high interest
 rates and low prices of farm products is
 having upon the West. I know one farmer
 who secured a loan of \$1,100 from a mort-
 gage company, at 9 per cent., and paid his
 interest promptly for five and a half years.
 He secured a renewal, but since then he
 had hard luck. Lost 30 sheep in 1921,
 about 30 in 1922, by the coyotes; bought
 half-section of wild land for his boys, had
 it fenced and 20 acres broken by 1914.
 When the war broke out the two boys
 enlisted, they each sent home \$10 a month
 to help pay for the land. They were only
 overseas for about six months when they
 were both killed. The assigned pay stopped,
 the father could not keep up the payments
 and secured a mortgage of \$1,600. By
 selling another quarter-section he cut it
 down to \$800. He was not able to farm
 the land and could not afford to hire help
 so he got a loan from the bank, bought a
 bunch of cattle so as to utilise the wild
 lands for pasture. The price of cattle fell
 and it cost him over \$1,000 to put them
 through the first winter, paying from \$40
 to \$50 a ton for hay to winter them, after
 feeding them for two winters, and then he
 had to sell for \$10 and \$12 a head what
 he had to pay \$75 for. Now the mort-
 gage company are commencing foreclosure
 proceedings. The taxes are all paid to
 January, 1923, and no other prior claims.
 There is about \$300 back interest, but
 about \$3,000 improvements in buildings,
 breaking, fencing, etc. He cannot get re-
 enough to pay interest and taxes. The

other two quarters with over-due interest
 and back taxes amounts to about \$1,200.
 This is \$400 less than the original loan,
 but the agent says that unless the taxes
 are paid they must commence foreclosure
 proceedings or else make out a new mort-
 gage and charge 10 per cent. Now, if this
 farmer was only paying 5 per cent. he
 could save his property now. Both these
 loan companies have had more than their
 money back and are receiving another
 revenue from other mortgages with the
 funds paid by this farmer. I have talked
 and written for five years before there
 was a U.F.A. for the New Zealand plan,
 and at nearly every convention I have
 pointed out that if we secured this it
 would mean more than ten times all the
 other reforms we are after. Mr. Mitchell,
 the finance minister, came to the U.F.A.
 convention about five years ago and pro-
 mised to put into operation a plan similar
 to the New Zealand one, but since we have
 a U.F.A. government in Alberta, the money
 power is more saucy than ever. Now,
 what Western Canada wants is lower in-
 terest rates, and not more money. If I
 remember correctly Western Canada's in-
 terest bill on \$300,000,000 on farm mort-
 gages and over \$100,000,000 on other debts
 at 9 per cent., would amount to \$36,000,-
 000. Add to that their tax-bill it is a hope-
 less task and some relief will have to be
 provided at once.—W. R. Ball, Deer
 Mound, Alta.

Co-op. Development at Headlands

The Shawland G.G.A. has recently
 undergone re-organization, and is now
 apparently firmly established on a co-
 operative basis. The method of organ-
 ization adopted is on a plan that has
 already been successfully carried out
 in England and other European coun-
 tries. Briefly, this is the organization
 of a central co-operative association at
 Headlands, with sub-associations, or
 branches, at surrounding points. Each
 of these branches is to have its own
 sub-committee, or board, and each will
 also have two representatives on the
 central executive, which central body
 will act as the general purchasing
 agent for the whole of the surrounding
 branches. In this way there will be
 economy in purchasing, only one official
 being necessary, and there will also be
 considerable economy effected in the
 costs of administration.

We understand the association has
 already been registered under the Agri-
 cultural Co-operative Associations Act,
 and the experiment will therefore be
 watched with interest. R. P. Branson
 is the secretary of the new organization.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 16, 1924.

WHEAT—Wheat prices have held firm on dull markets. Amounts traded have been comparatively small, and offerings by the producer light. Exporters advise wheat in eastern positions offering at less than cost of replacement, and new business dull on that account. The market, however, responded quickly to a little demand from these sources during the latter part of the week, closing today at the high point for the period under review. The cash demand has been fair on No. 1, 3 and 4 wheats. No. 2 Northern has gone to retire the open May contract at the delivery spread of three cents so there is not much demand for that. Lower grades with exception of feed wheat have been in demand by private elevators. Feed wheat is weak. The quality of feed is poor and there is a fair quantity offering just over the bid price.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have been firm during the week with prices working slightly higher. Good buying by export houses in evidence and considerable new business reported worked in the last few days, all grades of oats with exception of 2 C.W. in good demand. The top grade not wanted, and is being delivered on the May option.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 12 to 17 inclusive.	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 101	101	102	102	103	103	102	118	
July 102	103	104	103	104	105	103	119	
Oct. 99	99	99	99	100	100	100	...	
Oats—								
May 38	38	38	38	39	39	38	49	
July 39	39	39	39	40	40	40	49	
Oct. 38	38	38	38	38	38	38	...	
Barley—								
May 62	63	63	64	64	64	63	56	
July 62	63	63	63	63	63	63	58	
Oct. 58	58	58	58	58	58	58	...	
Flax—								
May 215	214	215	216	216	215	215	249	
July 211	211	212	212	212	211	211	243	
Oct. 185	185	185	186	186	185	187	...	
Rye—								
May 64	64	65	65	65	65	64	79	
July 65	67	67	66	67	66	66	81	
Oct. 65	65	65	66	66	66	66	...	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed May 16 as follows: May, 9s 0½d; July, 8s 11½d; October, 8s 11½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.42½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May, \$1.20½; July, \$1.19½; October, \$1.19.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.16½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.11½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.11½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.17½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.10½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.11 to \$1.15; No. 1 durum, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 2 amber, \$1.09 to \$1.13; No. 2 durum, \$1.08 to \$1.11; No. 3 amber, \$1.06 to \$1.11; No. 3 durum, \$1.04 to \$1.09. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 7½c to 7½c; No. 3 yellow, 7½c to 7½c; No. 2 mixed, 69½c to 69½c; No. 3 mixed, 68½c to 69c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 45½c; No. 3 white, 44½c to 44½c; No. 4 white, 41½c to 43½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 68c to 72c; medium to good, 62c to 67c; lower grades, 53c to 61c. Rye—No. 2, 61½c to 61½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.45½ to \$2.49½.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Cattle receipts were 3,133 head. This was some 1,300 head in advance of the previous week. The quality of the offerings was considered good, and trading the forepart of the week was active, but somewhat slow at the close. The best grades of cattle were disposed of at steady prices, but in-between kinds sold slow and approximately 25c lower than previous quotations. Choice, heavy and handyweight steers sold from \$6.00 to \$6.50, and up to \$6.75, and fair to good from \$5.00 to \$5.85. Baby beef made from \$5.75 to \$6.20; choice butcher heifers from \$5.00 to \$5.95, and tops at \$6.50. Choice cows made from \$4.75 to \$5.10, with tops at \$5.50, and good from \$4.00 to \$4.60; common down to \$3.00; canners and cutters, \$1.00 to \$2.50; good to choice calves, \$5.50 to \$7.50, and tops to \$8.00. Good fleshy short-keep feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium to good, \$4.50 to \$4.85; stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; stocker heifers and cows around \$3.00.

Hog receipts, 2,590. Thick smooth hogs, opened at \$6.86 and closed at \$6.75. Lights and feeders, \$7.00 to \$7.25, off-car weights.

Sheep receipts, 425. Good lambs sold from \$13 to \$13.25.

CASH WHEAT

May 12 to 17 inclusive	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	101	102	103	103	103	104	102	118
2 N	98	98	99	99	100	100	99	116
3 N	95	95	96	96	97	97	96	113
4	90	90	91	91	92	92	90	109
5	84	84	85	85	86	86	85	103
6	78	78	79	79	80	80	78	99
Feed	72	72	73	73	72	72	73	94

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 12 to May 17, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Oats Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE CW
May 12	38	36	36	34	33	62	57	53	51	216	212	200	64
13	38	36	36	34	33	63	58	54	53	215	211	194	64
14	38	37	36	35	33	63	58	55	53	216	212	195	65
15	38	37	36	35	33	64	59	55	54	217	213	196	65
16	38	37	36	35	34	64	59	56	54	217	213	196	65
17	39	37	37	35	34	64	59	56	54	216	212	195	65
Week Ago	38	36	36	35	33	63	58	54	53	216	212	200	64
Year Ago	49	46	46	45	42	56	51	49	49	249	245	224	79

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending May 16, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,637; hogs, 5,477; sheep, 36. Receipts last week: Cattle, 4,762; hogs, 4,781; sheep, 53.

Following a heavier run and a weaker outside market our market opened this week on a lower basis. This condition has continued throughout the week until today when prices showed some signs of a slightly stronger undertone. Strictly choice killing and export steers are bringing from 6½c to 7c, with a few outstanding ones a shade higher; medium qualities around 6c to 6½c. Prime cows 4½c to 5c. Prime heifers 5½c to 6c. Choice baby heaves, 7c to 7½c; common 5½c to 6c. Choice dehorned short-keep feeder steers are in good demand at prices ranging from 5c to 5½c, medium qualities 4½c to 5c.

The hog market during the past week has been very unsteady, the low spot for the week being \$6.75. At time of writing, however, it has shown a little strength, and is now quotable at \$6.85, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming forward, choice lambs bringing as high as 13c, with medium qualities at from 9c to 10c. Best sheep from 6c to 8c.

We cannot too strongly urge the trimming of all buck lambs as this will increase their value very considerably.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.75 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.75
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00
Choice heavy calves	4.50 to 5.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market is firm with receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Jobbing, extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 20c. Retailing, extras 25c to 30c, firsts 25c to 28c, seconds 23c to 25c. Poultry: Live chickens 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c, cocks 7c, ducks 9c, geese 9c, turkeys 12c to 15c. Dressed chickens 15c to 18c, fowl 12c to 18c, cocks 12c, ducks 14c, geese 14c, turkeys 17c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts are lighter and dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 15c. The North Battleford section reports two cars shipped for Eastern markets. Poultry: There is no movement in poultry.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market is firm with a slight advance in prices. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Retailing extras 34c, firsts 32c. Poultry: The poultry situation is unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts are lighter. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 17c, firsts 15c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Retailing extras \$6.00, firsts \$5.50, seconds \$5.25 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

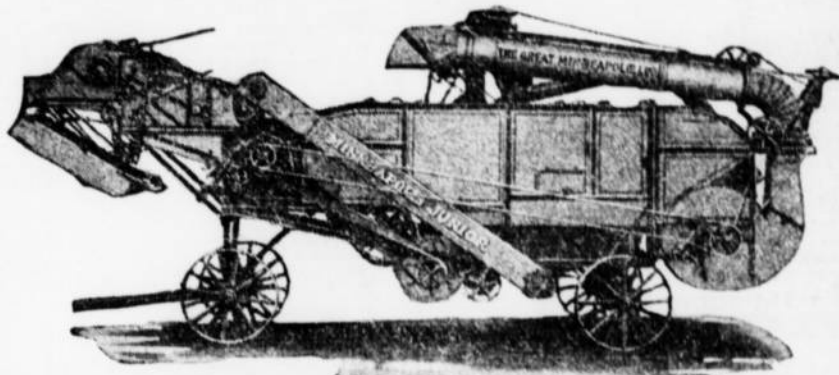
Canadian baled bacon, 80s to 84s; boxed, 70s to 76s, firm, good demand. American, 62s to 64s, steadier. Irish, 100s to 110s. Danish, 94s to 97s; Danish killings estimated 76,200, more activity, prospects encouraging.

THE WHEAT POOL SYSTEM

exists for and benefits the farmer because it is a collection of knowledge and means of marketing grain advantageously.

ANYTHING to be practical must contain in substance the knowledge gained from experience.

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Separators in the following sizes:

22 x 36	32 x 54	All equipped with Garden City Feeders. Cylinders on Roller Bearings.
24 x 42	36 x 58	
24 x 46	36 x 64	
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THE NEW BISSELL FOR WESTERN CANADA
A 6-HORSE INTROW. THE ONLY WIDE INTROW DISC MADE
14-FT. WIDE DISC HARROW. CULTIVATES ALL THE SURFACE. NO CENTRE STRIP LEFT TO CUT OUT.



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\$5.00. Now
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Work or dress. Now \$1.98
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Silk stripe. All sizes. Now 10c
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All sizes. Price 45c
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Now Special quantity prices to institutions, contractors, etc.

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Worth \$10. Large white double blankets. \$5.95
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WHITE BLANKETS—Canadian made, heavy weight, just right for your full-size bed. Lovely soft fleecy wool—a blanket you would be proud to put into your guest room. Regular \$14 per pair. \$6.95
Our price, per pair

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\$25. Now \$9.90

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Worth \$7.50. Special
ROYAL FLYING CORPS OVERCOATS—Brand new Pure wool, white serge lining. Sizes 36 to 42. Worth \$25. Anniversary price \$5.95

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Greatest leather goods value ever offered in the Dominion of Canada. Genuine Government Army Saddles—right from government depots. \$7.95
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TUNICS—Reclaimed, same description as above, price \$1.75
Hand Tailored Reinforced Seams
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Finest All Wool Khaki
Full Serge Lining
Specially new. Sizes to 38 \$1.50 WHITE NAVY HATS, 69c

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